June 08, 2022

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 1 FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA 2 ATLANTA DIVISION 3 4 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,) CIVIL ACTION Plaintiff, 5)NO. 1:16-cv-03088-ELR 6 vs. 7 STATE OF GEORGIA, 8 Defendants. 9 10 11 VIDEOTAPE DEPOSITION OF GARRY McGIBONEY 12 13 Wednesday, June 8, 2022, 9:28 a.m., EST 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 HELD AT: Robbins Alloy Belinfante Littlefield LLC 21 500 14th Street, N.W. Atlanta, Georgia 30318 22 23 24 WANDA L. ROBINSON, CRR, CCR, No. B-1973 Certified Shorthand Reporter/Notary Public 25



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1	session, but we appreciate your attendance.
2	
3	GARRY W. McGIBONEY,
4	being duly sworn, was examined and testified as
5	follows:
6	
7	EXAMINATION
8	BY MS. LILL:
9	Q Good morning, Dr. McGiboney.
10	A Good morning.
11	Q Thank you for coming today.
12	A Sure.
13	Q My name is Victoria Lill. As you heard, I
14	represent the United States in this matter.
15	Can you please state your state your
16	full name for the record.
17	A Garry Wade McGiboney.
18	Q Great. And I imagine that your counsel
19	has explained much of this to you, but today
20	basically we're going to have a lengthy
21	conversation, and I'm going to ask you questions,
22	and your only job is to answer them honestly and
23	completely. Okay?
24	A Okay.
25	Q The court reporter has sworn you in, which



1	means that everything you say here today is under
2	oath and must be truthful.
3	Do you understand that?
4	A Yes.
5	Q So the court reporter is going to write
6	down what you say and what I say in order to create
7	a transcript of our conversation. So in order to
8	ensure that she gets everything down, if you could
9	please speak at a measured pace and clearly.
10	It's also important that you say yes
11	versus saying uh-huh or versus nodding your head, so
12	that she can get that down on the record.
13	And, finally, you and I have to avoid
14	talking over one another. So if you could let me
15	finish questions before you start an answer, and I
16	will do the same for you.
17	If at any point you don't understand a
18	question, please let me know that and I can try to
19	clarify the question.
20	Do you understand that?
21	A Yes.
22	Q Great. And if you need a break at any
23	time, you should tell me or tell your attorney.
24	We'll probably finish whatever answer to whatever
25	question we've asked I've asked you, if we're in



the middle of it, and then we can identify a time to 1 2 take a break. Does that, does that sound good? 3 4 Α Yes. 5 Great. And sometimes it happens that you 0 6 will give me an answer as completely as you can at 7 the time, and then later on during our time together you may remember some additional information in 8 9 response to an earlier question. If that happens, 10 please just tell me that you would like to add 11 something you said earlier, and you can do that. 12 Okay? 13 Α Yes. Is there any reason you can think 14 15 of why you will not be able to answer my questions 16 truthfully and completely today? No. 17 Α 18 Do you have any questions before we 0 19 proceed today? 20 Α No. 21 I'm handing the court reporter MS. LILL: 22 what I'd like to mark as exhibit -- Plaintiff's 23 Exhibit 94. 24 (WHEREUPON, Plaintiff's Exhibit-94 was 25 marked for identification.)



1	BY MS. LI	LL:
2	Q	Dr. McGiboney, this is the notice we
3	served on	the State for your deposition in this
4	matter. I	Have you seen this
5	A	Yes.
6	Q	before?
7		And who showed you this time?
8	A	Received it by hand delivery.
9	Q	Okay.
10	A	To my home.
11	Q	And approximately when was that?
12	A	Approximately two weeks ago.
13	Q	Okay.
14	A	Maybe three weeks ago. I'm not sure.
15	Q	And have you ever been deposed before?
16	A	Yes.
17	Q	When was that?
18	A	15 years ago.
19	Q	And in what context?
20	A	More than once. Once was a case when I
21	worked in	the DeKalb County school system regarding
22	a school s	safety matter, and then prior to that a
23	personal o	deposition in a personal injury when I
24	suffered a	a traumatic brain injury in an accident of
25	someone el	lse's making.



1	Q	Okay. And you said both of those were
2	approxima	tely 15 years ago?
3	A	15 the personal deposition was closer
4	to 20 yea	rs ago.
5	Q	Okay. And were you a plaintiff or
6	defendant	in one of those lawsuits?
7	А	The DeKalb was being sued, and the
8	personal	injury I was the plaintiff.
9	Q	The plaintiff, okay.
10		And before today had you heard about this
11	case?	
12	A	Yes.
13	Q	When do you recall first hearing about it?
14	A	Several years ago. At least five years
15	ago.	
16	Q	And what do you know about this case?
17	A	I know that the Department of Justice is
18	questioni	ng the State on the GNETS programs.
19	Q	And what about the GNETS programs?
20	A	The quality of the programs.
21	Q	Anything else?
22	A	That pretty much sums it up.
23	Q	What did you do to prepare for this
24	depositio	n today?
25		MR. BEDARD: I'll say, just, Garry, you



1	can	say if you, if you met with an attorney.
2	Just	don't speak about anything we talked
3	about	t.
4	A	Other than that, I haven't prepared
5	anything.	
6	Q	Okay. So did you meet with counsel?
7	A	We talked.
8	Q	And with whom did you meet?
9	A	Ed Bedard.
10	Q	And how many times?
11	А	Once.
12	Q	For approximately how long?
13	А	An hour.
14	Q	Okay. And Mr. Bedard is representing you
15	in this ma	atter?
16	A	Representing the State, as I understand
17	it.	
18	Q	Okay. Did counsel show you documents to
19	prepare?	
20	А	We looked at, I believe, three documents.
21		MR. BEDARD: And I'll say, you can again
22	say :	you've looked at documents, but I would
23	obje	ct to the extent it calls for any specific
24	docui	ments that you looked at.
25	Q	So in preparing for the deposition, aside



1	from meeting with counsel, did you discuss the
2	substance of the deposition with anybody else?
3	A No.
4	Q None of your former colleagues at the
5	Department?
6	A No.
7	Q of Ed?
8	So I want to just run through as you
9	know, the world of education is filled with
10	acronyms, and some of those we'll be using sort of
11	repeatedly today, so I want to just run through them
12	and make sure we're on the same page so we don't
13	have to spell them all out.
14	So if I say "DBHDD," I'm referring to the
15	Georgia Department of Behavioral Health and
16	Developmental Disabilities.
17	Is that your understanding of that
18	acronym?
19	A Yes.
20	Q And do you understand the acronym "DCH" to
21	mean the Georgia Department of Community Health?
22	A Yes.
23	Q And the "Georgia DOE," or "GaDOE," do you
24	understand that to mean the Georgia Department of
25	Education?



1	A Yes.
2	Q And the term "GNETS," do you understand
3	that to mean the Georgia Network for Educational and
4	Therapeutic Support?
5	A Yes.
6	Q "BIP," or a BIP, do you understand that to
7	mean Behavioral Intervention Plan?
8	A Yes.
9	Q An "FBA," do you understand that to mean a
10	Functional Behavior Assessment?
11	A Yes.
12	Q And "PBIS," do you understand that to mean
13	Positive Behavioral Interventions and Supports?
14	A Yes.
15	Q And I may refer in the deposition to a
16	general education setting. Do you understand that
17	to mean a public school in Georgia where children
18	with significant emotional disabilities and other
19	behavioral health conditions receive instruction and
20	services alongside children who do not have
21	disabilities?
22	A Yes.
23	Q Dr. McGiboney, where did you go to school,
24	to college?
25	A Georgia State university.



1	Q	Georgia State. And when did you graduate
2	from Geor	gia State?
3	A	1984. I'm the oldest person in the room.
4	Q	And what was your major of study in
5	college?	
6	A	Educational psychology.
7	Q	And is that the degree that you received?
8	A	I'm sorry?
9	Q	And what degree did you receive?
10	A	Ph.D.
11	Q	In undergrad?
12	A	Psychology.
13	Q	Okay.
14	A	Bachelor's and master's.
15	Q	So you received a bachelor's from Georgia
16	State?	
17	A	Yes.
18	Q	And where did you receive your master's?
19	A	Georgia State.
20	Q	Georgia State. And what year was that?
21	A	'78. 1978.
22	Q	So you I'm sorry. You graduated
23	undergrad	, you told me, '84?
24	A	That was the Ph.D.
25	Q	When did you graduate undergrad?



1	A	The exact year?
2	Q	It's okay if you don't remember.
3	A	I don't recall the exact year.
4	Q	So you got your Ph.D. in '84. Was that
5	also from	Georgia State?
6	А	Yes.
7	Q	What was your area of focus for your
8	Ph.D.?	
9	A	Educational psychology, school psychology,
10	and admini	stration.
11	Q	And so you received a license you were
12	a psycholo	gist, essentially, after having graduated?
13	A	I was a school psychologist.
14	Q	Okay. How long were you licensed to
15	practice a	s a school psychologist?
16	A	Certification in Georgia to be a school
17	psychologi	st, I carried that until, I think I
18	think it w	as 1990.
19	Q	Are you currently employed?
20	A	Yes.
21	Q	By whom?
22	А	Sharecare, Incorporated.
23	Q	And what's your title at Sharecare?
24	A	Director of Government and Education
25	Programs.	



1	Q	When	did	you	assume	that	position?	

A October of 2020.

Q Can you please describe the objectives of Sharecare?

A Sharecare is a digital health technical company that supports about 84 health insurance companies through their digital platform, but also in helping clients navigate the health system.

Q What are your duties and objectives in this role?

A Well, I work with government agencies, state government agencies, because state employees are covered by the State health benefits plan, and there are programs to enhance employee well-being through a program called Be Well, and we are trying to encourage more state employees, all 400,000 of them, to participate more in the Be Well program, which is an employee well-being program.

Q Okay. And are you involved with children at all in this?

A Not directly, no. I work with education agencies through employee programs, doing presentations and at conferences about the employee well-being program to get more state employees to participate in the well-being program.



1	Q	So right now your work is really focused
2	on employ	yee well-being?
3	А	Yes. That's correct.
4	Q	And do you interact with Georgia
5	Departmen	nt of Education personnel in this role?
6	А	Seldom. We may cross paths at a
7	conference	ce, but other than that, no.
8	Q	How frequently would you say?
9	A	Not often.
10	Q	Before this position, what was your prior
11	employmen	nt position?
12	A	Georgia Department of Education.
13	Q	And what was, what was your title?
14	A	Deputy superintendent of Policy.
15	Q	And how long did you hold that role?
16	A	Approximately 12 years.
17		Well, let me correct that. That specific
18	job was	well, no, that was about 12 years, but I
19	did have	another position at the Department of
20	Education	n prior to that as associate superintendent
21	of Suppor	ct Services and Innovation.
22	Q	Okay. So I want to break down the 12
23	years tha	at you were deputy superintendent of Policy.
24		Did your precise title change at all
25	within th	nose 12 years?



1	A I'm sure the precise title probably did
2	change. In the last year it was deputy
3	superintendent of School Climate and Safety, or some
4	of the policy issues became more related to school
5	climate and safety. So that title was changed to
6	deputy superintendent of School Climate and Safety
7	School Climate and Safety.
8	Q So approximately when did that happen?
9	A '20, '21. I'm sorry.
10	2019. 2019.
11	Q So in 2019, you began to oversee school
12	climate and safety?
13	A Well, that was already part of the duties
14	under the previous title, but there was more of a
15	focus on that.
16	Q And before 2019, what was what was your
17	sort of more precise title or focus?
18	A It was policy in charter schools.
19	Q Policy in charter schools. And how long
20	did that how long were you in that role?
21	A That started in 2010. So that title I
22	don't believe changed from 2010 to 2019. I believe
23	it was the same.
24	Q Did your job responsibilities change from
25	2010 to 2019?



1	A Duties were added over the years. It
2	started out being primarily working with the State
3	Board on policies and working with the legislature
4	on educational legislation, where I would go and
5	answer questions related to bills potential
6	legislation that could impact education.
7	So legislators would speak to me about the
8	possible impacts, both the pro and con of bills they
9	were proposing.
10	Then that was the beginning of the charter
11	school development in Georgia, and so that role
12	expanded as we in Georgia started adding more
13	charter schools. So I started working more with
14	that area.
15	Q Before 2010, what was your title?
16	A That was when 2019, it was shifted to
17	deputy superintendent of School Climate and Safety.
18	So in 2020, when I left the department, that was the
19	title.
20	Q Right. So in '20 I'm sorry. Before
21	2010, though, before you were
22	A Before 2010?
23	Q you in the policy and charter position,

Associate superintendent of -- as I recall



Α

1	it was Support Services and Innovation.
2	Q And how long were you in that position?
3	A It wasn't long. When I came to the
4	Department of Education in 2007, I was a program
5	manager for Safe and Drug-Free Schools for
6	approximately a year. Then I was asked to become
7	associate superintendent. In that first position,
8	about a year and a half. And associate
9	superintendent, only for about a year and a half.
10	Q Okay. And before you were before 2007?
11	A The DeKalb School System.
12	Q What was your role in DeKalb?
13	A Deputy superintendent of Support Services.
14	Q What were your job responsibilities in
15	that role?
16	A I oversaw the school psychologists, school
17	social workers, school nurses, special education,
18	school resource officers, school safety, legislative
19	affairs, and our outreach with the DeKalb juvenile
20	court, as well as the state court.
21	Q How long were you in that role?
22	A As deputy? Three years.
23	Q And prior to that?
24	A Associate superintendent.
25	Q Overseeing what?



1	A The alternative school discipline
2	tribunals, and school safety.
3	Q How long were you in that role?
4	A I was in that role with those
5	responsibilities for several years. I don't
6	remember the exact number of years, but the title
7	changed even though the responsibilities remained
8	the same. It's just that the amount of
9	responsibilities increased. So that's why the title
10	was changed from executive director to associate.
11	Q So then you were executive director prior
12	to that?
13	A Right.
14	Q And what is executive director of?
15	A Student relations. And, again, that was
16	primarily school safety, student discipline, and the
17	discipline tribunals.
18	Q You have a long history in education?
19	A Prior to that, I was a school
20	psychologist.
21	Q That was my next question. So you were a
22	school psychologist in DeKalb?
23	A Yes. Beginning in 1975.
24	Q And so when did, when did you end that
25	work?



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A Well, that -- I continued to be a school psychologist for several years. It was altogether about 10 years. The last five of those were a combination of working as a school psychologist, working with school discipline and working with the discipline tribunals. I was doing all of that.

Q But you were working as a school psychologist with sort of seeing students as a psychologist --

- A Yes, yes.
- 11 Q -- from '75 through what period?

A You know, Goss-Lopez, the DeKalb School
System developed a due process. After developing
the student code of conduct as required by
Goss-Lopez. So we developed a tribunal process and
I served on the tribunal as a school psychologist.

And as that developed into more of a requirement, then I shifted into administration and started doing more administrative work related to the discipline tribunals.

- Q Was that your first professional job post-Ph.D., was school psychologist --
- 23 A Yes.
- 24 O -- in DeKalb?
- 25 A I did not have a Ph.D. at that time,



1	though.
2	Q Okay.
3	A That was '75.
4	Q Okay.
5	A I had a Master's degree.
6	Q Okay. So when you were working with
7	students as a school psychologist, did you provide
8	therapy?
9	A No. Assessment.
10	Q Assessments. And can you tell me about
11	what that process was like?
12	A It was pretty standard operating
13	procedure. At that time, a school would make a
14	referral for a student to be evaluated after going
15	through other interventions and prevention
16	activities, and so I'd schedule a meeting with the
17	parents to explain to them the process of the
18	evaluation, psychological evaluation. Really, it
19	was called an education psychological evaluation.
20	And then I would meet individually with the student
21	to give an intelligence test, achievement test, and
22	typically a brief personality inventory.
23	Q Were you familiar with the GNETS program
24	when you were working in DeKalb?
25	A Yes. We had a GNETS program in DeKalb.



1	It	was	called	Psycho	Educational	Center	at	that
2	tin	ne.						

- Q Did you interact with it?
- 4 A No.

Q Did you tell me that you were overseeing alternative schools and essentially mental health services in DeKalb?

A No. I'm not sure what time frame you're talking about, but the student discipline process and student discipline and alternative school,

DeKalb had several alternative schools. One was for students who had been suspended or expelled by the tribunal, and they were suspended or expelled more than 10 days. So we offered them an alternative school to attend rather than return to their homeschool or sitting at home.

Then we had an alternative school that was connected with the juvenile court. Juvenile court would contact me with a chronic truant child and we would place them in truancy alternative school, which was a small setting. And the court would have probation officers there as well.

And we had other alternative programs. We had another one, transition academy, students coming out of DJJ, Department of Juvenile Justice. Instead



1	of them going directly into their regular school
2	setting, we had a transition academy for them to
3	make the adjustment back into the school setting
4	before they actually attended the regular school
5	setting.
6	Q But you did not in any way oversee the
7	GNETS program?
8	A No.
9	Q Did you refer students to the GNETS
10	program?
11	A I don't recall referring any students to
12	the GNETS. Now, I may have because that was a long
13	time ago, but if I did, it was very, very rare.
14	Q And who in the DeKalb County School System
15	would have overseen the GNETS program or interaction
16	with the GNETS program?
17	A I believe it was Glenda Molten at that
18	time.
19	Q What was her role?
20	A Director of special programs, I believe it
21	was. I don't remember the exact title.
22	Q Okay.
23	A And of course I want to clarify. In any
24	referral to there was no such thing as a referral



to GNETS. It was an IEP.

After evaluation, there would be an IEP 1 2 meeting, and that process, if it was a referral to 3 GNETS, would have been made by the IEP, not by me. 4 So I want to go back to your time as 5 deputy superintendent of Policy. Can you -- I think you said essentially 6 7 that was from 2010 to 2019. Can you list out your various job 8 9 responsibilities in this particular position? 10 As I said, I worked with the State Board 11 of Education policy development. I worked with 12 legislators on reviewing education-related bills, 13 and in that they would ask questions about education 14 and what their bill may do for, or if there was any 15 intended consequence we would talk about that. 16 So I frequently testified at the 17 legislature and the house subcommittee or house 18 committee meetings and senate committee meetings. 19 We worked with the charter schools, with the state charter commission. We worked -- we 20 21 reviewed the budgets for the residential treatment 22 facilities.

Because the department was -- the

department is a flow-through for the funding that

goes to local schools, and that was the case with



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1 | the residential treatment facilities.

Homeschool programs, if a parent wants to homeschool their child, they have to register with the Department of Education. That's all they have to do, but they have to register with the department declaring that they are going to homeschool their child.

School safety, in that we worked with the Georgia Emergency Management Agency to help schools develop their safe school plans. And I frequently communicated with schools if there was information that GEMA, Georgia Emergency Management Agency, wanted to share with school districts, they needed -- we had direct contact with them. So I could send emails to them in case there was any kind of a pending emergency, like if there was the remnants of a hurricane heading into State of Georgia, could have potential impact on the school day. I would alert the schools.

I think that covers everything.

- Q And who did you report to?
- 22 A The chief of staff.
- Q Who was?
- 24 A Matt Jones.
- Q And who did you supervise?



1	A You want all of them by name or their
2	positions or what?
3	Q How many, approximate how many people,
4	approximately?
5	A Direct, about 12. About 12 direct
6	reports.
7	That includes secretarial staff,
8	administrative assistance.
9	Q Can you, can you just list them by title?
10	A I'll try. We had a director of policy,
11	director of charter schools, program manager for
12	safe and drug-free schools, a specialist for safe
13	and drug-free schools, homeschool coordinator but
14	she also worked with residential treatment
15	facilities. And there were two staff members that
16	helped her with homeschool. They were
17	administrative assistants.
18	With the charter director, there were
19	four, there were four staff members under the
20	charter director, including a staff attorney.
21	I think that's all there were.
22	Q In that role did you serve on any state
23	level committees or work groups?
24	A State level? I'm not sure what you mean
25	by state level.



1	Q Well, did you serve on any committees or
2	working groups in that role?
3	A Yes.
4	Q And can you could you list them for me?
5	A Okay. The Georgia Supreme Court appointed
6	me to serve on the Georgia Supreme Court's Justice
7	for Children Committee. I served two three terms
8	on that. Those were two-year terms. I served three
9	terms on that.
10	I served on the State's Juvenile Detention
11	Alternative Initiative Committee. In fact, I'm
12	still serving on that. JDAI. In fact, I'm the
13	chair of that for the State.
14	I was on the cabinet of the Georgia
15	Reading Campaign, which is public/private entity
16	that's part of the Georgia Family Connection
17	Partnership.
18	The Carter Center School Base Behavioral
19	Health Advisory Committee.
20	The Georgia Partnership for Educational
21	Excellence, Learning Environment Committee.
22	The Behavioral Health Reform and
23	Innovation Commission, as a subcommittee member of
24	the subcommittee on children and adolescents.



I think that's all.

1	Q Must have been tired between 2010 and
2	2019?
3	A I left, I left out one.
4	The Council on Alcohol and Drugs.
5	Q Thank you for listing those out for me.
6	And now just moving to the last position
7	that you held, which you said was deputy
8	superintendent for
9	A School Safety and Climate.
10	Q School Safety and Climate.
11	Can you tell me about your roles and
12	responsibilities in that position?
13	A I was working very closely with the
14	Georgia Emergency Management Agency, and also worked
15	with FEMA, Federal Emergency Management Agency.
16	In fact, FEMA asked me to help FEMA
17	offers six courses for school districts across the
18	nation on school safety, and I helped they asked
19	me to help write the curriculum.
20	And I do I am a master trainer for the
21	U.S. Department of Education Ready Emergency
22	Management for Schools Center, called REMs, on
23	behavior threat assessment.
24	So I worked in the world of the emergency
25	management emergency preparation. I helped schools



1	I created safe school template, because in
2	Georgia, by state law, schools have to have a safe
3	school plan. So working with experts, we developed
4	a safe school plan template, and that's what
5	schools most of the schools are using as their
6	safe school plan guide.
7	Worked with the State Patrol; worked with
8	legislators on legislation pertaining to school
9	safety, including what courses may be most
10	applicable for school resource officers. And worked
11	with the Georgia Association of School Resource
12	Officers and worked with we had a School Justice
13	Partnership, where I worked with several juvenile
14	judges and worked with the office of the courts,
15	court administration of CA, on the School Justice
16	Partnership, where we actually went into communities
17	and tried to support the development of a
18	collaborative between the local school system and
19	the local juvenile court.
20	Also, I helped schools with the
21	implementation of the state law which is School
22	Climate and Student Attendance Protocol Committee.
23	It's required in Georgia for every Superior Court to
24	create a School Climate and Student Attendance

Protocol Committee, which is made up of local DA,



1	local solicitor, local school system, local public
2	health. All the other entities that touch children.
3	So I actually would go to local juvenile
4	courts, because usually the Superior Court judge
5	would assign that responsibility to the juvenile
6	court. In Georgia, the juvenile court judges,
7	except for two exceptions, are appointed by the
8	Superior Court. So they would ask me to come in and
9	talk to their juvenile court about how to develop
10	the protocol for implementing the State law. I did
11	that quite often.
12	And then also I worked with PBIS. We
13	worked very diligently to expand PBIS to as many
14	schools as possible. When I left the department, we
15	were up to 1,400 schools that were implementing
16	PBIS, and that was part of the school climate title
17	because school climate is of course enhanced by the
18	PBIS model.
19	That's the SAMHSA approved or SAMHSA
20	endorsed model for improving school climate, is
21	PBIS. I worked with that team.
22	Q So PBIS and school climate fell
23	underneath
24	A Yes.
25	Q your purview in that role?



1	And how did have you worked to enhance
2	mental health supports for students in schools?
3	A Well, I worked I'm on the Advisory
4	Committee of the Carter Center's school-based
5	behavioral health. So I've actually done
6	presentations at the Carter Center, at the Rosalynn,
7	Rosalynn Carter Annual Mental Health Symposium.
8	MR. BEDARD: I'll object to form on the
9	last question.
10	BY MS. LILL:
11	Q In your last in your last position, who
12	did you report to?
13	A Chief of staff.
14	Q Was also Matt Jones?
15	A Yes.
16	Q And who were your direct reports?
17	Just by title.
18	A Direct reports to me?
19	Q Yes, in your role as
20	A All those ones I just listed before, those
21	12.
22	Q That carried over when you went to School
23	Safety and Climate?
24	A I understand your question. Those direct
25	reports, it was including the two positions that



1	GEMA had part-time with us, we had a collaborative
2	with GEMA so that they would provide two staff
3	members, but they really were not under my direct
4	supervision but I worked directly with them. That
5	was five, five direct reports.
6	Q Did any of them relate to PBIS or School
7	Climate?
8	A Yes.
9	Q What were those titles?
10	A I'm sorry?
11	Q What were the titles of the individuals
12	who were involved?
13	A The direct report was the program the
14	State program manager for PBIS. And in that, that
15	was a staff of about 20.
16	Q So the state program manager for PBIS
17	reported directly to you?
18	A Yes.
19	Q And what was that individual's name?
20	A Jason Byars.
21	Q In that role who in the Georgia Department
22	of Education was not a direct report to you, did you
23	most frequently interact with?
24	A Was not a direct report?
25	MR. BEDARD: Object to form.



1	A I'm not sure how to answer that. You
2	know, we had cabinet meetings and we had impromptu
3	meetings to discuss policies or to discuss an issue.
4	So that's kind of hard to answer that question
5	specifically.
6	Q So members of the executive cabinet?
7	A Yes. Yes.
8	Q Okay. Do you believe that providing
9	access to mental health services and supports in
10	schools is important?
11	A Yes.
12	Q And why is that?
13	A Because of access.
14	Q Tell me more about what you mean by that.
15	A That's where the children are most of the
16	day, and it's it would make sense if we could
17	provide services for children that's intended to
18	improve their lives, then school could be an access
19	point for that.
20	Q And do you believe that mental health
21	services when provided in schools improves the lives
22	of children?
23	MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
24	A Well, there are, there are services in
25	schools now provided by RHDD called the Apey



1	program, and it seems to be working well.
2	Q When you worked at the Department of
3	Education, did you believe providing access to
4	mental health services and supports in schools was
5	important?
6	A Yes.
7	MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
8	A That's why I was on the Advisory Committee
9	for the Carter Center.
10	Q What information or data supports or
11	informs your beliefs about the importance of mental
12	health services in schools?
13	MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
14	A My work as a school psychologist.
15	Q Anything else?
16	A You asked where did that come from and it
17	came from my work as a school psychologist.
18	Q Are you aware of other information or data
19	that informs your belief about the importance of
20	mental health services in schools?
21	A Well, there's data related to increasing
22	access to mental health services when students are
23	in school, due to transportation problems primarily.
24	Transportation, meaning it's difficult for some
25	parents to check their child out of school get



1	off work, check their child out of school and then
2	go to a therapist or a treatment center, and then
3	come back to school. Some parents, it's very
4	difficult for them to have that transportation.
5	So access is a big issue.
6	But that's also true with physical
7	services, too. That's why dental hygiene is an
8	issue. That's why there's a mobile unit that drives
9	around schools in the rural part of Georgia that
10	offers dental health. So it's not just mental
11	health.
12	It's just a rural access issue.
13	Q And what are the positive effects of
14	enhanced access to mental health in schools, if any?
15	MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
16	A Well, hopefully, you have a healthier
17	child and you have improved or increased improved
18	academic outcomes.
19	Q And have you advocated for enhanced access
20	to mental health in schools in your roles at the
21	Georgia Department of Ed?
22	A We encouraged schools to work with the
23	Community Service Boards.
24	Q In what other ways have you advocated for
25	enhanced access to mental health in schools in your



1 roles at the Department of Ed?

A There's been legislation over the years that supported the idea of a concept of increased access for mental health services for children, including schools but not limited to schools.

Q Are there any other ways that you advocated for enhanced access to mental health in schools?

A Well, we've advocated -- the Commission, the Behavioral Health Reform and Innovation

Commission has advocated for House Bill 1013, which passed this recent session, called the Georgia

Mental Health Parity Act, and while it doesn't specifically say schools, it's related to increasing the workforce in mental health to elevate access for children, adolescents and adults to mental health services.

- Q You mentioned CSBs?
- A Community Service Boards.
 - Q What is a Community Service Board?
- A That's the local community provider of behavioral health services. They are linked to the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Disabilities.
 - Q And tell me more about the work you have



done with -- you mentioned there was --1 2 I haven't worked directly with them, except when I was in DeKalb and worked with the 3 4 DeKalb CSB. But we just encourage schools to have a 5 relationship with a Community Service Board so they 6 can share resources. 7 For example, if there's a -- we were advocating for mental health awareness. 8 So we 9 advocated for the Community Service Boards to 10 provide some mental health awareness training for educators, but we were able to, through the budget 11 12 process, get a line item in 2018 by the Georgia 13 legislature to provide mental health awareness for 14 educators through the -- through NAMI, the National 15 Alliance on Mental Illness and through Mental Health 16 America. And through the Georgia State 17 collaborative, they offer training, mental health 18 awareness training for educators. 19 MS. LILL: May I ask the court reporter to 20 mark this document as 95 for plaintiffs. 21 (WHEREUPON, Plaintiff's Exhibit-95 was 22 marked for identification.) 23 BY MS. LILL:

Dr. McGiboney, this is an email exchange

between you and Marilyn Watson. The last email was



24

1	sent on September 9th, 2016.
2	And at the very top, the subject matter is
3	"Re: Please."
4	And if you see at the very top of the
5	first page I'm sorry. It's the Bates-stamp is
6	Georgia, GA00513208.
7	Your email to Ms. Watson who is Ms.
8	Watson, first of all?
9	A She was the program manager for Safe and
10	Drug-Free Schools.
11	Q And you say to her in this email: "Tell
12	them I'm going all over the State endorsing the need
13	for a comprehensive children's mental health plan."
14	Do you see that?
15	A Yes.
16	Q Can you tell me more about your efforts
17	there?
18	A We were trying to we were endorsing the
19	idea of a comprehensive mental health plan for
20	children's mental health based on the lack of access
21	in some communities to mental health services. So I
22	was talking to different community groups and
23	schools trying to get information about what access
24	they actually have to mental health services for
25	children.



1	Q And in your view, would a comprehensive
2	children's mental health plan encompass school-based
3	mental health services?
4	A It would be community and school. Again,
5	I can't emphasize it enough, the primary point is
6	access.
7	Q When we talk about school-based mental
8	health, have you been an advocate for mental health
9	services in student zone schools?
10	A In?
11	Q In student zoned schools.
12	A Student zoned schools? I don't know what
13	that means.
14	Q The general the general education
15	schools which they are
16	A Yes.
17	Q going to attend?
18	A Yes.
19	Q What initiative have you championed in
20	that regard?
21	A There's been legislation. I've testified
22	in the house study committees and senate study
23	committees on bills that related to children's
24	mental health and access to mental health services
25	in schools came up during those hearings.



Q What would you consider to be the successes in your efforts to advocate for school-based mental health services?

A Well, House Bill 1013, the Georgia

A Well, House Bill 1013, the Georgia Mental Health Parity Act, that was based on a lot of the work that was done by the Behavioral Health Reform and Innovation Commission and, as I said earlier, I'm on the subcommittee of children and adolescents, and that bill enforces and requires parity.

Insurance companies treat mental health as physical health, which will have an impact on children in the community as well as schools.

So I think that's a major step toward improving access to mental health services to everyone in Georgia, including children and adolescents, as well as adults. And that was really the culmination of a lot of bills that were -- a lot of study committees, I should say, on mental health that started many years ago.

Q In the, in the document that I -- we were just looking at, you say: "If anyone brings up GNETS, simply say that we can't say much at this time because of the pending litigation but that more access to mental health services would help that situation too."



1	Do you see that?
2	A Yes.
3	Q Which pending lawsuit were you referring
4	to?
5	A At that time I I guess it's this one,
6	the Department of Justice.
7	Q And what did you understand about this
8	lawsuit at that time?
9	A The same as my understanding now, that the
10	Department of Justice has concerns about the quality
11	of services at the GNETS.
12	Q And the email goes on to say that more
13	access to mental health services would help that
14	situation too."
15	By more access to mental health services,
16	were you referring to the need for a comprehensive
17	children's mental health plan?
18	A Yes. When, when referring to GNETS,
19	that's also a referral to all public schools. That
20	if we improve, increase access to mental health
21	services for children in schools and in communities,
22	that would include all schools and all programs,
23	ideally.
24	Q And that would include school-based mental
25	health services?



1	A Yes.
2	Q And what is, what is that situation you
3	refer to in this document?
4	A The GNETS.
5	Q So tell me how mental health services in
6	schools would help the situation with GNETS?
7	A Well, GNETS, like all the other public
8	schools, could benefit from more access to more
9	service. A part of the issue is the workforce.
10	There are a lot there are many schools, including
11	GNETS, who would like to have more mental health
12	service but access to mental health service has been
13	a challenge for decades in Georgia. Just not enough
14	psychiatrists, not enough clinical psychologists,
15	there are not enough licensed professional
16	counselors, and there are not enough psychiatric
17	social workers.
18	Just go down the list of those who touch
19	mental health, and there's a shortage in every
20	field.
21	Q Did you feel at the time that school-based
22	mental health services would help Georgia defend
23	against the United States lawsuits alleging GNETS



Α

24

25

did not provide integrated services?

No. No, ma'am. My concern is about what

don't know about.

1	was	best	for	children.	I	wasn't	concerned	about	the
---	-----	------	-----	-----------	---	--------	-----------	-------	-----

- 2 litigation. Any time we -- there is litigation.
- 3 You know, it's prudent to not, not go into what we
- Q You referenced efforts by the Department
- 6 of Ed to encourage work between schools and CSBs.
- 7 Did the Department of Behavioral Health and
- 8 Disabilities -- Developmental Disabilities, have a
- 9 role in encouraging that work between CSBs and the
- 10 | schools?

- 11 A Yes. Yes. Their director of adolescent
- 12 services oversees the Apex program, that provides
- 13 | therapists through BHDD and to schools, and I
- 14 believe they are up to now about 700 schools. They
- 15 have a therapist, and that's funded by the State.
- And, yes, they're encouraging schools to
- 17 | take advantage of that program. Their challenged,
- 18 | too, by the workforce issues.
- 19 Q And who particularly at DBHDD is involved
- 20 | in this effort?
- 21 A Dante McKay is the person that I work most
- 22 | directly with, and I believe he's still over
- 23 | adolescent services at DBHDD.
- 24 Q Anybody else?
- 25 A Some of his staff members, but there's



1	been some changes in the staff, staffing there, so.
2	It was primarily with Dante.
3	Q And are there other state agencies that
4	are involved in that effort?
5	A Not that I'm aware of.
6	Q DCH?
7	A I don't know what their role would be if
8	they are.
9	Q You told me what the value of having CSBs
10	and schools work together would be, in your view?
11	MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
12	A Well, the access to services, access to
13	professional learning, continuity of care if a
14	student is being seen by a CSB therapist but is also
15	in school, it would be advantageous for the child to
16	have those two institutions talking to each other
17	for continuity of care for that child.
18	Q And the Department of Education was
19	involved in encouraging this work?
20	A Just encouraging, yes.
21	Q Was that the limit of the department
22	A That's all that's all we could do.
23	Q Why do you say that?
24	A Because we can't require the public
25	school We can't require the public school to offer



mental health services and we can't require the CSBs to provide mental health services.

I say "we." The Department of Education cannot do either one of those, but we can be the, we can be the facilitator. We can take a role of trying to encourage the relationship to exist between the two entities.

Q So I want to talk about school climate.

Can you tell me what school climate is?

A It's the -- it's a combination of things. It's the safety and security and support, the character of the school.

Q What's the character of the school mean?

A That includes the facility being clean. It includes faculty and staff interacting with each other in a positive way, staff interacting with the students in a positive way.

It's like developing a small system of care, a small community at the school where people recognize each other, acknowledge each other, care for each other, engage with each other.

It's like workplace climate.

Q And what makes a positive versus a negative school climate? Can you give me examples of a positive school climate?



1	A All the things I just said. If you walk
2	into a school and you see students talking to each
3	other and staff talking to each other and you see
4	students engaged with teachers, you see a lot of
5	positive energy in the school. You see a school
6	that's clean. You go to the bathroom, it's clean.
7	You go to the cafeteria, it's clean.
8	You see a lot of membership in club
9	activities, you see a lot of parents, volunteers in
10	the school, and parents participating and students
11	participating in after-school activities.
12	Q Can you paint a picture for me of what a
13	negative school climate might look like?
14	A The grass is not cut, debris in the
15	school, on the school campus. The hallway is not
16	clean, the bathroom is not clean.
17	Very little interaction between the
18	teachers and the students, very little interaction
19	between the students themselves.
20	A sense of no one really interacted much
21	at all.
22	Q How does that impact the students?
23	MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
24	A Well, they want somebody who cares and
25	concern has concern about them and they want



1	somebody to interact with them and to know them and
2	ask them how they're doing. We're talking about
3	socialization. Somebody cares about them. They
4	want to be at the school.
5	Q And if the bathroom is dirty, how does
6	that make the students
7	A Well, they won't go.
8	MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
9	A They won't go, and it just leaves an
10	impression to the students that the adults don't
11	care enough to keep the facility clean.
12	Just like in the workplace, if you work
13	if your office and the building you work in, you go
14	to the bathroom and it's dirty, how do you feel? If
15	you go to your office and nobody asks how you're
16	doing after you've been out two or three days, how
17	do you feel? It's the same as the school climate
18	is the same as the workplace climate.
19	There's been a lot of research on both,
20	how they impact employees and how they impact
21	children.
22	Q And in the school context, what does
23	PBIS relate to school climate?
24	A Yes.



Q

And what is PBIS?

1	A Positive Behavioral Interventions and
2	Supports.
3	Q Can you describe sort of the basic
4	structure and concept of PBIS?
5	A Yes. It's developed in phases, where the
6	introductory phase is to share with the faculty and
7	staff the concept of and the importance of social
8	connections, having structure within the school but
9	having structure that's accompanied by positive
10	interactions, and it's not just all negative.
11	Also, the basic is talking to
12	administrators as well as about the operation of the
13	school, where discipline is administered fairly and
14	equally, where interaction with the staff by the
15	administrators is handled fairly and equally and
16	with encouragement. And the facility must be clean.
17	The facility has to be safe and secure.
18	Then they phase in the training of the
19	staff on how to recognize and employ methods to
20	interact with each other and interact with staff,
21	with students. Using processes like appreciative
22	inquiry, find out what actually works when you're
23	working with a child, even if it only works for 30

seconds and there's something within that 30 seconds

that allows you to more successfully engage with



24

1 | that child eventually.

So the focus is on shifting to a positive approach. You know, it's not -- and it's based on research that's been endorsed by SAMHSA, and so it's not the only model for improving school climate but it's one that's researched based. So that's the one that the Department of Education supported, because it's research based.

Q Thank you.

What are your beliefs about the importance of school climate?

- A I think it's critically important.
- Q How so?

A Because it increases the likelihood of children having successful experience in school, and it's also -- the research shows a positive school climate is a protective factor for children, in that they feel socially connected and they feel safe and they feel secure. And children are like adults. If you like going to where you spend most of your day, then you'll have more successful outcomes.

If you like where you work, you're more likely to have a successful career. If you don't like where you work, you're more likely to go somewhere else. Well, the child can't go to



1	somewhere	else. So it's incumbent upon us to make
2	that scho	ol climate positive.
3	Q	Did you have these same beliefs when you
4	were work	ing at the Georgia Department of Ed?
5	А	Absolutely.
6	Q	And did your beliefs on the subject change
7	at all ov	er time?
8	А	No.
9	Q	Is positive school climate important for
10	every sin	gle student?
11	А	Absolutely.
12		MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
13	Q	Are there any categories of students that
14	are exclu	ded
15		MR. BEDARD: Object to
16	Q	from that
17		MS. LILL: Strike that.
18	BY MS. LI	LL:
19	Q	Are there any categories of students for
20	whom scho	ol climate is not important?
21	А	No, I can't think of anybody.
22	Q	Is there information or data that supports
23	or inform	s your beliefs about the importance of
24	school cl	imate?
25	A	There's a good body of research about



1	school climate, the importance of school climate.		
2	You can look at the National School		
3	Climate website, and the U.S. Department of		
4	Education has a lot of information about that and		
5	they support improving school climate in schools.		
6	Q What are the positive effects of good		
7	school climate?		
8	A Improved attendance, improved academic		
9	outcomes, fewer out-of-school suspensions.		
10	There's some showing even teacher		
11	retention is improved.		
12	Q Does it improve mental health?		
13	MR. BEDARD: Object to form.		
14	A I don't know of any research specifically		
15	saying school climate improves mental health.		
16	There's some talking about it as a protective		
17	factor. So that if a child has some mental health		
18	issues, a positive school climate can actually		
19	protect them from that becoming a major issue in the		
20	school.		
21	Q And what are the negative effects of a		
22	poor school climate on students?		
23	MR. BEDARD: Object to form.		
24	A It can there's some research showing		
25	that there would be an increase in confrontations,		



1	negative interaction between students. For example,
2	more bullying, higher teacher turnover rates, less
3	involvement by parents in the schools, lower
4	academic outcomes.
5	Q How does a poor school climate impact
6	mental health of students?
7	A Well, there's no research on that that I'm
8	aware of
9	MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
10	A about the mental health. So I don't
11	know really how to answer that question.
12	MS. LILL: I'm going to hand the court
13	reporter what I would like to have marked as
14	Plaintiff's Exhibit 96.
15	(WHEREUPON, Plaintiff's Exhibit-96 was
16	marked for identification.)
17	MR. BEDARD: This is 96?
18	MS. LILL: 96.
19	BY MS. LILL:
20	Q So, for the record, this is an email chain
21	between you, Dr. McGiboney, and Camille Pendley, on
22	January 12th, 2020, and the front page is marked
23	GA01624607.
24	This document has an attachment, which is
25	also which you also have.



1		So in this document do you recognize	
2	this email?		
3	A	Yes.	
4	Q	Okay. So Ms. Pendley states that she's	
5	attaching	the Voices report based on interviews with	
6	three school-based behavioral health providers here.		
7	She asked	if you would give it a review.	
8		Do you see that?	
9	A	Yes.	
10	Q	And above you say: "Thank you for	
11	allowing r	me to review the SBBH report. It's	
12	extremely	well done and informative. I did make	
13	some sugge	estions (and a few observations), as you	
14	will see	in the attachment."	
15		Who is Ms. Pendley?	
16	A	At that time she worked for the Georgia	
17	Voices	Voices for Georgia's Children.	
18	Q	And what is that organization?	
19	А	It's an advocacy group for children.	
20	Q	You agreed to provide comments on this	
21	draft docu	ument, correct?	
22	А	I was asked to, yes.	
23	Q	Okay. If you turn to Page 3 of that draft	
24	document,	you will see there is a comment on the	
25	document a	and there is text that you appear to have	





Τ	about the effects of school climate?
2	A Yes.
3	Q Why are behavioral health services and
4	other interventions more likely to be effective when
5	schools have a positive climate?
6	A Because they're more welcomed. It doesn't
7	do a child a lot of good to go through a therapist
8	at school and then go into a dirty hallway or go
9	into a hallway and be bullied or pushed up against
10	the locker room. I'm not sure the therapeutic
11	service would help over a long term if they then
12	faced a very negative school climate.
13	Q And on Page 21, if you could turn to Page
14	21.
15	MR. BEDARD: Just for the record, this is
16	the Page 21 of the Voices report, correct?
17	So Bates No. GA01624629?
18	MS. LILL: Yeah.
19	Q And, actually, I'm sorry. If we could
20	stick with three for a second. So GA01624611.
21	The comment that you attach to that text
22	says that: "This addition is supported by Apex
23	therapists and this conclusion is part of an article
24	being published in the School Psychology Review
25	Journal this spring."



1	A Yes.
2	Q Does that accurately reflect
3	A Yes, I wrote that.
4	Q your understanding? Yes.
5	So it's your understanding that Apex
6	therapists believe that when schools have a positive
7	school climate, school-based behavioral health
8	services and other interventions are more likely to
9	be effective?
10	MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
11	A The article referenced there was an
12	article that was research was from Georgia State
13	University and they studied Apex and school climate,
14	and the finding of the article was that Apex
15	therapists can improve school climate. And that was
16	based on more positive interaction, more positive
17	outcomes, more availability, and the therapists
18	working with staff members to better serve students.
19	Q Okay. If we can
20	A And you will find out I was a co-author of
21	that article, with others.
22	Q And what's the name of that article?
23	A I don't recall the exact name, but it was
24	School-Based Therapists and School Climate,
25	something similar to that.



1	Q And what were your what did you write	
2	about in that article?	
3	A Just the school climate section,	
4	describing what school climate is.	
5	Q Did you talk about the importance of	
6	school climate?	
7	A Yes, that's in the article.	
8	Q Okay. If you could turn to Page 21, which	
9	I will read the Bates number for that.	
10	It's GA01624629.	
11	Do you see a comment with your initials at	
12	the top of this page?	
13	A Yes.	
14	Q And do you see attached to that comment	
15	that there appears to be some italicized text that	
16	you added in?	
17	A Yes.	
18	Q So this sentence says: "All of this can	
19	help a student have their need met before it	
20	worsens, and contributes to a positive school	
21	climate, and you added: "While a positive school	
22	climate can create conditions that encourage	
23	students to engage with other students and staff	
24	members."	
25	Do you see that?	



1	A	Yes.
2	Q	And the attached comment says: "GM"
3	your initi	als "I'm trying to make the point that
4	sometimes	a negative school climate can be an
5	incubator	for behavior issues."
6		Do you see that?
7	A	Yes.
8	Q	Do you believe that that is true?
9	A	Yes.
10	Q	Can you tell me more about what you meant
11	with regar	d to positive school climate in this
12	regard?	
13	A	What I mentioned earlier. If a student is
14	having som	e issues, personal issues, whether it's
15	long-term	or short-term, that can be exacerbated by
16	negative s	chool climate.
17	Q	So you believe that a negative school
18	climate ca	n be an incubator for negative behavior?
19	A	Yes.
20		MR. BEDARD: Is that it with this one?
21		MS. LILL: I think so.
22		MR. BEDARD: If you're at a good stopping
23	point	, and we've been going for like an hour
24	and 1	5.
25		MS IJIJ. This is a good stopping point



So why don't we take a little break. 1 2 We can do about 10 minutes. Does that 3 work? MR. BEDARD: Works for me. 4 MS. LILL: Come back at 11 or so. 5 6 you. THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We're Off the record at 7 10:49 a.m. 8 9 (A recess was taken.) 10 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We're back on the record at 11:10 a.m. 11 12 MS. LILL: I'm going to hand the court 13 reporter what I would like marked as Exhibit 14 97. 15 (WHEREUPON, Plaintiff's Exhibit-97 was marked for identification.) 16 BY MS. LILL: 17 0 Dr. McGiboney, do you recognize this 18 19 email? 20 Α Dated December 2018? 21 0 Yes. 22 Α Yes. So this is an email dated December 8, 23 24 The Bates-stamp is GA01603055, and the 25 subject is "Children's Mental and Adult Outcomes."



1		And it appears that you're sending this
2	email to s	somebody named Kevin?
3	A	Yes.
4	Q	Do you see that?
5	A	Yes.
6	Q	Do you know who Kevin?
7	A	Is Kevin Tanner.
8	Q	And who is Kevin Tanner?
9	A	At that time, he was a state
10	representa	ative.
11	Q	And you say in this email: "I cannot
12	adequately	y express my excitement about the creation
13	of a Menta	al Health Reform Commission modeled after
14	the Crimir	nal Justice Reform Commission."
15		Do you see that?
16	A	Yes.
17	Q	You say: "It is one of the most, if not
18	the most,	needed work the State of Georgia can do to
19	help our o	children and adults."
20	A	Yes.
21	Q	And then you go on to say: "You probably
22	have most	of the data I've included in the
23	attachment	, but I wanted to make sure you had
24	statistics	s about youth."
25		Do you see that?



1	A	Yes.		
2		MS. LILL: Did I hand someone a document		
3	with	highlighting?		
4	A	I don't see any highlights on this one		
5	oh, yes.			
6	Q	I'm going to trade you. It's the same		
7	document.	Apologies.		
8		Which is marked GA01603058.		
9	A	Yes.		
10	Q	Page 3 of this document.		
11	A	Yes.		
12	Q	First of all, I should ask, did you		
13	prepare this time?			
14	A	Yes.		
15	Q	It's entitled "Children's Mental Health		
16	and Adult Outcomes."			
17		Do you recall when you prepared it?		
18	A	I don't recall the exact date, no.		
19	Q	Do you have an estimate?		
20	A	Within the last four years.		
21	Q	And do you recall for what purpose you		
22	prepared t	chis?		
23	A	This was prepared for hearings in the		
24	House of H	Representatives, state committees on mental		
25	health, ar	nd I was asked by the chairman of those		



1	committees to do research on mental health as it
2	related to, as much as I could, to schools.
3	Q Okay.
4	A And at that time Kevin Tanner was chairman
5	of one of those state committees. At that time, it
6	was during that there were several study
7	committees between 2013 and 2019, different titles
8	in the house and senate, that addressed mental
9	health. Not just children's mental health but
10	mental health.
11	So they asked me to do some research on
12	that related to children's mental health.
13	Q Okay. Did you prepare this document to
14	advocate for children's mental health in schools in
15	Georgia?
16	A It's research on mental health.
17	MR. BEDARD: If we can pause for a second,
18	I just saw something come across. I think
19	there isn't any sound on the Zoom.
20	(Discussion ensued off the record.)
21	BY MS. LILL:
22	Q So on Page 3 of this document, the third
23	bullet point from the top, it says: "An unstable/
24	unhealthy, non-supportive, non-responsive school
25	climate can exacerbate the conditions of students



1	with mental health problems."		
2	Do you see that?		
3	A Yes.		
4	Q Did you believe this stateme	nt to be	
5	accurate when you wrote it?		
6	A It comes from the research I	footnoted.	
7	Q Do you believe the statement	to be	
8	accurate?		
9	A Based on the research that w	as done by the	
10	researcher who wrote it.		
11	Q Do you believe it is still a	ccurate today?	
12	MR. BEDARD: Object to form.		
13	A Yes. I haven't seen any res	earch that	
14	contradicts it.		
15	Q And the next bullet point, w	hich is the	
16	fourth bullet point down, says: "Inte	rventions to	
17	improve school climate promotes the em	otional and	
18	behavioral well-being of children and adolescents,		
19	particularly ones with mental or physical health		
20	problems."		
21	Do you see that?		
22	A Yes.		
23	Q Did you believe this stateme	nt to be	
24	accurate when you wrote it?		
25	A That's reflected in the rese	arch noted in	



1	the footnote.	
2	Q	Do you believe there has been any changes
3	to the res	search to make this statement untrue?
4	A	I haven't I'm not aware of any.
5	Q	The third bullet point from the bottom,
6	you refere	ence a study that, quote "found that over
7	time the m	mental health status the students worsened
8	if the cor	nditions of the school climate did not
9	improve."	
10	A	Yes.
11	Q	Did you believe that statement to be
12	accurate w	when you wrote it?
13	A	It's a reflection of the research I noted
14	in the foo	otnote.
15	Q	Do you know of any research that has
16	changed?	
17	A	I'm not aware of any.
18	Q	So you believe that statement is still
19	supported	by research today?
20	A	To my knowledge, yes.
21		MS. LILL: I am going to introduce
22	elect	cronically Exhibit 98 for the plaintiffs.
23		It is entitled "The Psychology of School
24	Clima	ate 2nd Edition."
25		Can you all see that?



1	MR. BEDARD: I can see it.
2	For my benefit, Victoria, is this a
3	document that's been produced in the case?
4	MS. LILL: Yes. I was about to read the
5	Bates number. It's marked GA01573636 is the
6	first page of this document.
7	BY MS. LILL:
8	Q Dr. McGiboney, do you recognize this
9	document?
10	A Yes.
11	Q And what is it?
12	A It looks like, it looks like a draft of a
13	document.
14	Q Do you believe this to be the final?
15	A I can't tell from what I'm looking at.
16	Q Did you write this?
17	A Yes. The second edition was not
18	published, though.
19	Q Why was the second edition not published?
20	A I don't I don't recall.
21	Q Were there significant changes that were
22	made between the first edition and the second
23	edition?
24	A Additional research. Typically, when you
25	have a second edition, it's for the most part the



1	same but there's more research added.
2	Q So the research has been updated?
3	A Yes, but it wasn't updated enough to
4	publish.
5	Q Bear with me. You don't write short
6	books.
7	I'm on Page 58, which is GA01573693.
8	And you'll see here, Dr. McGiboney, that
9	it says "Chapter Three: School Climate, Social
10	Emotional Learning, and Mental Health Summary
11	Points."
12	Do you see that?
13	A Yes.
14	Q Can you just describe what you're doing
15	there?
16	A Summarization of the chapter, the most
17	salient points of the chapter, because it was
18	intended to be a textbook.
19	Q Okay. And so I want to direct you to this
20	one where my cursor is over. It says, "Declines in
21	school climate quality are associated with declines
22	in psychological and behavioral adjustment with
23	adolescent students."
24	Do you see that?
25	A Yes.



1	Q Did you believe that to be true when you
2	wrote it?
3	A That's similar to the footnote that you
4	referenced earlier in the document, that I created
5	for Kevin Tanner. So yes.
6	Q And do you believe it to be accurate
7	today?
8	A Yes.
9	Q And the next bullet point here says:
10	"Interventions to improve school climate may promote
11	the emotional and behavioral well-being of children
12	and adolescents, particularly ones with social
13	emotional and health issues."
14	Do you see that?
15	A Yes.
16	Q And did you believe that to be accurate
17	when you wrote it?
18	A Yes, based on the research.
19	Q Do you believe it to be accurate today?
20	A I'm not aware of any contradicting
21	research.
22	Q Thank you.
23	Moving down to this bullet point here, it
24	says: "The social environment, the interactions
25	between and among students, is a component of



1	climate."
2	A Yes, I see that.
3	Q Do you believe that to be accurate?
4	A Yes. Based on the research.
5	Q And what do you mean when you say the
6	interactions between and among students?
7	A Whether they talk to each other in a
8	positive way, whether they get along with each
9	other, whether they engage with each other in
10	meaningful social socially responsible ways.
11	Q Moving down to the very last bullet point,
12	it says: "School climate can further destabilize
13	children who already have social emotional issues
14	and may even compromise external efforts to address
15	children's mental health status, and the negative
16	effects can be long term."
17	Did you believe that to be true when you
18	wrote it?
19	A Yes. That's again based on the research
20	that's referenced in the other document.
21	Q And do you believe that to be true today?
22	A I'm not aware of any research that
23	contradicts that.
24	Q And can you explain what this bullet point
25	means?



1	A Which one?
2	Q This last one.
3	A The last one.
4	Q How can school climate further destabilize
5	children who already have social/emotional issues?
6	A Well, if they have a negative school
7	climate, where, say, bullying is an issue, and the
8	child already has some emotional issues and is very
9	emotionally vulnerable, being exposed to negative
10	interactions repeatedly, day in and day out, by
11	other students would have a negative impact.
12	A negative school climate is not we're
13	not talking about a bad day at the school. We're
14	talking about negative school climate that exists
15	for a long period of time. So that encounter the
16	negative encounter is when negative socialization,
17	negative social interactions. We're talking about
18	over a long period of time, the impact it could have
19	on children.
20	Q Can you tell me what your understanding of
21	the GNETS program is?
22	MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
23	Object to form. You can answer.
24	A Well, it's embedded in the title. It's a
25	network of education and therapeutic services for



1	children who have been placed in the program by an
2	IEP process after an evaluation and observations.
3	Q How is the program structured?
4	MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
5	A How it's structured?
6	As far as I know, it's set up like another
7	school, in that you have a principal or a director
8	who has administrative staff, who has a teaching
9	staff, who has a custodial staff, and they also
10	ensure that the students have transportation to the
11	program.
12	If that's what you mean by the form of the
13	program, as far as I know.
14	Q Do you understand there to be regional
15	programs?
16	A Yes. There are GNETS programs that serve
17	more than one school district.
18	Q Do you know how many regional programs
19	there are?
20	A I don't recall.
21	Q What is the purpose of the GNETS program?
22	A To serve children who are placed there by
23	the IEP, just like a child is placed for any other
24	service by the IEP.
25	Q And what is the service to be provided?



1	A A combination of education, therapeutic
2	services.
3	Q What is the goal of the program, as you
4	understand it?
5	A Well, the goal of an IEP, which is the
6	mechanism, the controlling mechanism for placement
7	of a child into special education programs,
8	regardless of what that program is, the ultimate
9	goal is for the child to make enough improvement to
10	not need those interventions if possible.
11	The goal of IEP should be to meet the
12	needs of the child, that the IEP committee agrees
13	these, these this is the list of needs for the
14	child and the IEP should address those needs.
15	Q Are there any other goals of the GNETS
16	program?
17	MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
18	A Any other schools?
19	Q Are there any other goals?
20	A Goals? I'm sure there are.
21	Q You're sure there are, but you don't know
22	what they are?
23	A I'm not sure what the goals in the IEP
24	are going to be different. That's why it's called
25	Individual Education Program. Each child is going



The subject matter is GNETS.



Q

1	A Yes.
2	Q Who is do you recognize this email?
3	A Yes. Diane Durrence is the chief of
4	school nursing for the Georgia Department of Public
5	Health.
6	Q Okay. And you reference her question
7	about the GNETS schools. Do you recall what her
8	question was?
9	A Yes. This was during the pandemic. We
10	work with the Department of Public Health to for
11	schools to report cases of COVID to the Department
12	of Public Health, and they created a program where
13	they included a drop-down menu for schools so it
14	would be easy for them to go in and find their
15	school and report COVID.
16	So she was asking should GNETS be a part
17	of that reporting system.
18	Q Okay. So you write, regarding the
19	question about the GNETS schools: These "are
20	psychological education centers that serve severely
21	emotional disturbed students. Some are programs and
22	some are schools but the students are there full
23	day."
24	Does this do you see that?
25	A Yes.



1	Q Does this accurately reflect your
2	understanding of the GNETS program?
3	A Yes.
4	Q What do you mean when you say summer
5	programs and summer schools?
6	A Because it's my understanding that some of
7	the programs for severely emotionally disturbed
8	children are housed in school settings, in
9	traditional school settings.
10	There's like a satellite they used to
11	call it satellite programs of GNETS, where they make
12	the transition from GNETS back to the school. And
13	there's a satellite transition program. So that's
14	what I was referencing.
15	Q And you say "but the students are there
16	full day?"
17	A That was to my knowledge.
18	Q When did you first become aware of GNETS?
19	A When I worked in the DeKalb County School
20	System when they were called Psycho Educational
21	Centers.
22	Q Have you conducted facility visits to
23	GNETS?
24	A Yes.
25	Q When?



GARRY MCGIBONEY UNITED STATES vs STATE OF GEORGIA

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1	A As I recall, it was 2008. Possibly into
2	2009.
3	Q Annually?
4	A No.
5	Q How frequently?
6	A Once.
7	Q And how many facility visits did you do at
8	that time?
9	A I was asked by the director of the GNETS
10	program at that time to visit our I think it was
11	eight facilities.
12	Q Who is the GNETS director at that time?
13	A Ginny O'Connell. G-I-N-N-Y.
14	Q She was the State director of the program?
15	A Yes.
16	Q And why did she ask you to visit eight
17	facilities?
18	A She never said I was relatively new at
19	the Department of Education and she knew I had a
20	background in school safety, and she asked me she
21	said, Dr. McGiboney, I'd like for you to visit these
22	GNETS. It was either eight or 10. I think it was
23	eight.
24	And as I recall, she just said I want you
25	to visit and let me know what you think. She didn't



- say why or that she had any concerns. She just said 1 2 that I want you to visit these eight -- I think it was eight. 3 4 Do you remember which facilities you 5 visited? I don't remember all of them. 6 А I remember 7 one in Richmond County School System, one in Hall 8 County, one in Baldwin County, Bibb County, 9 Carrollton County -- it was either Carroll City or 10 Carrollton County. Carroll County or Carrollton 11 City. I can't remember which one it was. 12 And I don't recall the others. 13 Were these standalone centers? Q 14 Α Standalone buildings, yes. 15 0 You said Ms. O'Connell asked you to let
- 17 A Yes.

- 18 Q And what did you think?
- A You want me to go through each one and tell you what I thought?

you know what -- let her know what you thought?

- Q Yes. Let's start with -- let's start with
 Richmond. You said that first.
- Do you recall whether that was Sand Hills?
- 24 A Sand Hills.
- Q So it was the center at Sand Hills?



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1	А	Yes.						
2	0	And	what d	do vou	recall	about	vour	visit

And what do you recall about your visit to Q the Sand Hills GNETS program?

Well, we reported to Ginny O'Connell and to the superintendent of Richmond County School System that the building was subpar. Subpar. That it had issues, such as water damage, ceiling tiles hanging down that had not been replaced, restroom facilities that were not up to par, fencing around the building that -- chain-link fence around the building that would impede emergency exit.

And other issues with the building. Ιt was an old building that just needed to be renovated, or the program needed to be moved.

0 Anything else that you observed in that visit?

Α The playground was -- access to the playground was impeded by a tree that had fallen, and by the condition of the tree it appeared to have been there a long time. So the children did not have access to the playground.

Was there anything else that you can Q recall about that visit?

> Α Not specifically.

Q Do you recall approximately how many



1	students were enrolled at that facility?
2	A I don't remember.
3	Q So you mentioned then Hall a facility
4	in Hall County next?
5	A Yes. I believe that was Pioneer RESA.
6	Q Pioneer RESA. Thank you.
7	A Pioneer.
8	Q Tell me what you remember about your visit
9	to the facility?
10	A A subpar facility. There was an old
11	facility, very old, and we were concerned about
12	emergency exits, and we were concerned about the
13	size of the classrooms. We were concerned about the
14	bathroom facilities.
15	There was a building that was also
16	occupied by I believe it was DFCS. There was
17	another state or local agency in the building, and
18	they had closed access to that part of the building,
19	which in an emergency would have only left one exit
20	point. So we were concerned about them working with
21	that government agency to make sure there was
22	emergency exit access.
23	There were some maintenance issues. There
24	was peeling paint. There was a playground, but the
25	students did not have access to the playground



$1\mid$ because it was owned by that other state agency	у о	0
---	-----	---

- 2 local agency. I don't recall if it was state or
- 3 local government. And they had refused to allow the
- 4 GNETS students to have access to the playground.
- 5 Do you recall anything else about that facility? 6
- 7 The cafeteria or access to the food Α service area was small. 8
- 9 When you say size of concerns, you said you had concerns about size of classrooms? 10
- 11 Α Yes.

17

- What did you mean by that? 12 0
- They were small. The desks that were in 13 Α 14 there were too close to the walls, and it just was 15 crowded conditions in the classroom.
 - Do you recall approximately how many Q students were in attendance there?
- I don't recall any of the numbers in the 18 Α 19 GNETS visits. It wasn't a large number of students, 20 I do know that.
- 21 When you visited these facilities, did you 0 22 do any assessment of the mental health or 23 therapeutic supports?
- 24 Α
- 25 Q Is it fair to say it was just a facility



No.

1	assessment?					
2	A Yes.					
3	Q So moving to					
4	A I do remember there was one near Valdosta.					
5	I think it was Lowndes County we also visited. I					
6	think it was Lowndes County.					
7	I'm sorry I interrupted you.					
8	Q Yes, and I promised our court reporter					
9	that we would not interrupt one another. So we'll					
10	work harder on that.					
11	A I'm sorry.					
12	Q It's okay. I do it, too, sometimes.					
13	So can I ask you if anyone accompanied you					
14	on these visits?					
15	A Yes.					
16	Q And who					
17	A Marilyn Watson and Jeff Hodges.					
18	Q Marilyn Watson?					
19	A Marilyn Watson and Jeff Hodges. Marilyn					
20	was the program manager for Safe and Drug-Free					
21	Schools, and Jeff was the specialist for Safe and					
22	Drug-Free Schools.					
23	Q Moving to Baldwin County, do you recall					
24	whether that was the Oconee GNETS?					
25	A Yes, I believe it was.					



So it was, it was a standalone building? 1 0 2 Α Yes. And can you tell me about what you saw? 3 0 4 Α It was an older elementary school 5 building. Again, it was some maintenance issues 6 because the building was old. Not a lot of concerns 7 It was just more of maintenance issues than anything else, as I recall. I don't remember any 8 9 specific, specific concerns we had there. 10 And the facility that you visited in Bibb 11 County, was that the Elam --12 Α Yes. 13 Q -- Alexander GNETS program? 14 And that was also a standalone building? 15 Α Yes. 16 And what were your observations about that Q 17 building? 18 Α It was actually a very -- it was a very 19 old building, very old building. But actually it 20 was very well-maintained to be so old, the 21 In fact, we commended the maintenance maintenance. 22 team because the building was in really good shape 23 to be so old as far as maintenance, but it still had 24 heating issues and air-conditioning issues. We were 25 concerned particularly about the heating issues.

1	The gas heaters were actually suspended from the
2	ceiling, which we were concerned about that.
3	There was the lunchroom facility was
4	subpar, and the size of it, the kitchen equipment
5	was very old and needed to be updated, and there was
6	frequently they had problems with some of the
7	kitchen equipment in preparing food. So sometimes
8	they had to satellite food in because they had
9	difficulty preparing the food, as I recall.
10	Q Is that a concern?
11	A Well, yes.
12	MR. BEDARD: Object to the form.
13	A I mean you you know, ideally you want
14	to have you don't have to have warm or hot food
15	every day but you do want to have that periodically
16	for children, at least have access to a healthy
17	menu.
18	And they did the best they could and were
19	providing meals, but there was sometimes a
20	logistical problem for them because of the condition
21	of the building. So sometimes lunch was not

So it wasn't an egregious problem but it was something they would correct.

sometimes lunch was delayed, for example.

Q Anything else that you remember about your



22

23

24

1	visit to the Elam Alexander GNETS program?
2	A Not that I recall.
3	Q Do you recall anything about a playground
4	there?
5	A I was trying to remember the playground.
6	I don't remember any issues with the playground. I
7	don't remember there being any issues there.
8	Q Okay. Moving to Carrollton City, or
9	County, you don't recall the name of that GNETS
10	program?
11	A No. I think actually, I had trouble
12	finding it. I think it's in the I don't know if
13	it's it's whatever program serves Carroll County
14	and Carrollton City School District. I'm not sure
15	which I don't recall the name of it.
16	Q And what do you recall about your visit to
17	the Carrollton County or City GNETS?
18	A Again, it was a very old building but it
19	also was well maintained.
20	I don't recall any physical issues. We
21	were concerned about emergency exit through one end
22	of the building. They had temporarily stored
23	equipment there, so we asked them to have the
24	hallways clear, but that was more of a practice than
25	a facility issue.



1	Again, it was just an old building they
2	were having trouble maintaining.
3	Lighting was an issue in a couple of the
4	parts of the building. And they were working on
5	trying to address that.
6	They had limited playground access.
7	Q Why do you say that?
8	A Well, where the building was located, it
9	just didn't have access to a playground that was
10	readily and easily accessible.
11	Q What was
12	A You had to go around if I recall, you
13	had to go around the building to get to the
14	playground. And I don't recall I can't remember
15	much about the playground itself, since that was 14
16	years ago.
17	Q And was do you recall whether the
18	Carrollton GNETS was referred to as Burwell?
19	A I can't remember. I'm sorry.
20	Q That's okay.
21	Is there anything else you remember about
22	the Carrollton facility?
23	A Yes. We were concerned about the location
24	of the building.
25	Q Tell me about that.



1	A It was next to a cemetery.
2	Q Tell me why that's a concern for you.
3	A Well, if you look out the front windows of
4	all the classrooms in the front of the building, you
5	see a cemetery. We just didn't think that was
6	conducive for students to be in that position where
7	they could see a cemetery and grave markers every
8	day.
9	Q Did you feel that created a negative
10	school climate?
11	A That was our that was our opinion, yes.
12	Q Was there anything else about the
13	Carrollton facility that you recall?
14	A No.
15	Q You mentioned the that you also visited
16	the Valdosta site?
17	A I can't remember. It was Lowndes County
18	or Valdosta.
19	Q And that was also a standalone building?
20	A Yes.
21	Q And what do you recall about that
22	facility?
23	A The building was in actually very good
24	shape. I don't recall it being it was an old
25	building but it wasn't as old as some of the others.



1	It was ve	ry well-maintained.
2	Q	Anything else you recall?
3	А	They had several seclusion rooms.
4	Q	Were those in use?
5	A	I'm sorry?
6	Q	Were those in use?
7	A	Yes.
8	Q	Did you observe those being used?
9	A	No, not while we were there.
10	Q	Can you describe how you understand the
11	room to h	ave been used?
12	A	They told us they were used when students
13	were out	of control, and they put them in the
14	seclusion	room to give them time to safely calm
15	down. Th	at's what we were told.
16	Q	And what did the room look like?
17	A	Very small. I don't know the footage.
18		As I recall, a panel door so staff could
19	see the s	tudents, and nothing in the room.
20		Of course, it was lighted. That's about
21	all I rem	ember about it.
22	Q	What did you think about the seclusion
23	rooms?	
24	А	We discouraged the use of it.
25	Q	Did you tell that to the program?



1	A Yes.
2	Q And what did they say in response?
3	A We just told them I told the program
4	manager, Ginny O'Connell, and I told the director of
5	that program there at GNETS that we don't think
6	that's a good idea to use the seclusion rooms.
7	Q How did you communicate this to the
8	director?
9	A At the center or the Department of
10	Education?
11	Q Well, first starting at the center. How
12	was the feedback delivered to the
13	A Each time we went to a center and keep
14	in mind, too, I visited several more traditional
15	schools to do safety assessments as well, not just
16	GNETS.
17	Each time we would meet with the
18	administrative staff when we arrived, and then we'd
19	do the walk-through, and then at the end of the
20	walk-through we would sit and debrief. And it was
21	during the debriefing that I told the director that
22	we didn't think it was a good idea to use the
23	seclusion rooms.
24	Q Is there anything else that you recall
25	about the Valdosta facility?



1	A	No.
2	Q	Did you see seclusion rooms being used in
3	the other	facilities that you visited?
4	A	All of them, as I recall, had seclusion
5	rooms, but	t as best I can remember, the director said
6	they no lo	onger used them.
7		In fact, some of them, they were using
8	them for a	storage rooms.
9	Q	Did you deliver feedback by the facilities
10	to the GNI	ETS directors in person after each visit?
11	A	Yes.
12	Q	How did you relay your observations about
13	your al	oout these facility visits to the Georgia
14	Department	t of Education?
15	A	In writing. And I talked to Ms.
16	O'Connell	-
17	Q	Was there a written report?
18	A	Yes.
19	Q	And when did you write that,
20	approximat	tely?
21	A	Typically, when we do a safety assessment,
22	it's writ	ten within three months after the visit.
23	Q	Why do you discourage these seclusion
24	rooms?	
25	А	Because there are other ways to manage



1	behavior.
2	Q And what are those?
3	A Well, there's training that staff can
4	receive on how to manage students, and CPI training,
5	Crisis Prevention Intervention training, training
6	staff on how to deescalate verbally and even
7	training on deescalate physically.
8	Q Would you say those are better
9	alternatives to using the seclusion room?
10	A My opinion, yes.
11	Q And what is that opinion based on?
12	A I haven't seen any evidence that the
13	seclusion room has any long-term benefits in
14	correcting the behavior.
15	Q So after you, after you delivered this
16	feedback to the GNETS directors in person and after
17	you drafted this report, what actions were taken to
18	improve
19	A I'll tell you the ones I know about.
20	Q Let me finish. I just want to finish the
21	question so we're not talking over one another.
22	A I'm sorry.
23	Q So what actions were taken to improve the
24	subpar conditions that you described in the report?
25	A Well, we'll take them one at a time.



Hall County, they closed the facility and
moved the program to a better facility, which was a
middle a small middle school that was they had
built a new middle school and they were moving
students out of the older middle school, and that's
where they relocated the GNETS program to.
And the director was actually so proud of
that, he called me and said I want you to come and
see our new facility. So they moved to a new
facility.
In Bibb County, the director of that GNETS
program called me about three to six months later
and thanked me because of the report, she said we're
moving to a new facility.
Similar to Hall County, there was an

Similar to Hall County, there was an elementary school that was -- the population had outgrown the elementary school and they were building a new elementary school. So they were going to repurpose the elementary school to house the GNETS program at Elam. And she asked me to come visit that, and I did. And it was a very nice facility.

Baldwin County, they did -- and I think there's been a change since even then. This was a long time ago. But they did some extensive



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1 remodeling of the program -- of the facility. They
2 corrected everything that we spotted.
3 And I forgot to mention at Baldwin they

And I forgot to mention at Baldwin they had a roof leakage problem, drainage problem, and they corrected that.

I think the program was eventually moved to another facility but I'm not certain about Baldwin, but I know they made some improvements there.

Carrollton, I don't know what -- I don't recall, they were going to move the program. That was the plan, to move the program. I don't recall if they did.

Richmond County, the superintendent called me personally and said he's going to close Sand Hill and move it to a -- at that time, they had built a new middle school and he said he was going to reserve a wing at the new middle school for the GNETS program. And whether it's still there, I'm not sure, but they closed Sand Hill facility and moved that program as well.

I can say this. I'm uncertain about Carrollton, but the other places, what we recommended they do, they did.

Q Why is it that it took your



1	recommendations for these changes to occur?
2	MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
3	A I can't really answer that.
4	Q What additional GNETS facility visits have
5	you done since these, if any?
6	A I remember visiting the one in Atlanta
7	Public School System. I don't recall the name of
8	it. Again, that was a long time ago. It wasn't
9	really a facility visit as much as it was I think
10	it was professional learning. I think we did a I
11	think we were doing some training on PBIS for the
12	GNETS there, but it wasn't a facility visit.
13	I can't say exactly what the visit was
14	now, but it was not for the facility.
15	Q Do you have any recollections about that
16	visit?
17	A I don't remember too much about that
18	facility. They were talking about at that time
19	relocating that one also.
20	Q Why?
21	A I don't know. The facility was I
22	didn't I don't recall it being in bad shape.
23	Q Have you visited any GNETS facility since
24	then?
25	A I don't think so.



1	Q Did you have any duties at the Department
2	of Education with respect to GNETS?
3	A No.
4	Q So in all of your time at the Department
5	of Education, you never had any duties with respect
6	to GNETS?
7	A Indirectly. When I was associate
8	superintendent for Support Service and Innovative
9	and Innovation a short period of time, that included
10	special education. So GNETS was part of special
11	education, but I don't recall working directly with
12	any issues that came up regarding GNETS at that
13	time.
14	Q Did you meet with anybody regarding GNETS
15	regularly?
16	A Not that I recall, no.
17	Q Did you ever meet with anybody at DBHDD
18	about GNETS?
19	A I don't think so.
20	Q Anybody at DCH?
21	A No.
22	Q Any non-state stakeholders?
23	A No, I don't I don't recall meeting with
24	anyone else.
25	Q So in connection with the GNETS program,



1	have you ever coordinated directly with Nakeba
2	Rahming?
3	A No well, I'll take that back.
4	We the department scheduled public
5	hearings about GNETS, and the chief of staff, Matt
6	Jones, asked me and our policy team which
7	included me and the director of policy and our
8	director of charter schools also helped with policy
9	if we could go to some of those public hearings
10	and help Nakeba facilitate the hearings.
11	We didn't do a presentation. We didn't
12	ask questions. We didn't participate. We just
13	helped her facilitate some of those hearings.
14	Q So was your involvement with Nakeba
15	limited to the public hearings on the GNETS?
16	A That was pretty much that's all I
17	recall doing. I don't she was on the cabinet, so
18	we we talked during cabinet meetings and after
19	and before, but I don't recall having any direct
20	work with Nakeba about GNETS other than these public
21	hearings.
22	Q And what did you understand her job title
23	to be?
24	A To work directly with the GNETS programs.
25	Q In what way?



1	A I suppose to oversee and find out what
2	they needed.
3	Q And would she also provide GNETS programs
4	with what they needed?
5	MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
6	A I don't really know what she did on a
7	day-to-day basis. And I never saw her job
8	description, so I don't, I don't know that I can
9	fully answer that.
10	Q How often would you say you discussed
11	GNETS with Ms. Rahming?
12	A Very seldom.
13	Q In connection with GNETS, have you
14	coordinated directly with Debbie Gay?
15	A Coordinated? Well, we talked when she was
16	at the Department of Education.
17	Q Did you talk about GNETS with Ms. Gay?
18	A If I recall I'm trying to recall the
19	timing. I'm trying to remember if she was over
20	Ginny O'Connell at that time or not, and I don't
21	recall.
22	I think Debbie Gay was at the department
23	when Ginny O'Connell was there. So Ginny would have
24	answered to Debbie Gay. I think that's the timing
25	there.



1	Q And what
2	A I'm not sure when Nancy Hartsaul and Kim
3	I can't remember her last name.
4	There were two other directors of Special
5	Education, and I don't recall when they were over
6	Ginny O'Connell, nor when Debbie Gay was.
7	Q What was Ms. Gay's job title?
8	A Director of Special Education.
9	Q Did she ever have a different job title
10	when she was at the Department of Education?
11	A I'm sure she did. Titles change.
12	Q Do you know what Ms. Gay's role was with
13	respect to the GNETS program, if any?
14	A It would have been whoever was over the
15	GNETS program would have would be a direct report
16	to her, as I recall.
17	Q So do you believe that Nakeba Rahming
18	reported directly to Debbie Gay?
19	A I think Debbie Gay had left. I'm not sure
20	when Debbie Gay retired, but I think, I think Nakeba
21	came after Debbie Gay, and the department thought
22	that it was that the GNETS was so important that
23	it needed to have a person that had some experience

and would be a direct report to the chief of staff.

So it's my understanding, and I may be



24

1	incorrect on this, I think Nakeba reported to the
2	chief of staff.
3	Q And why did the department think GNETS was
4	so important?
5	MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
6	A I'm not sure why she was hired for that
7	specific role.
8	Q Did you coordinate with Ms. Gay at all
9	with respect to the GNETS program?
10	A Not that I recall.
11	Q How often would you say you discussed
12	GNETS with Ms. Gay, if at all?
13	A Seldom.
14	Q Have you coordinated directly with Vickie
15	Cleveland in connection with the GNETS program?
16	A No.
17	Q Do you know what her job title was?
18	A No. She replaced, as I my
19	understanding is she replaced Nakeba.
20	Q So what would her role be with respect to
21	GNETS?
22	A Same as I thought the same as Nakeba,
23	to help the GNETS programs, support the GNETS
24	programs.
25	O Did vou ever coordinate with Vickie



1	Cleveland at all with respect to GNETS?
2	A Not that I recall.
3	Q Have you ever coordinated directly with
4	Zelphine Smith-Dixon in connection with GNETS?
5	A No. But we did, we did talk often.
6	At one time PBIS was one of her
7	responsibilities, and when the Office of School
8	Safety and Climate was developed, PBIS then went
9	under me.
10	So Zelphine and I talked a lot about
11	school climate, talked a lot about the PBIS, and I
12	did she invited me to do presentations for the
13	Georgia Association of Special Education Special
14	Educators, but I don't recall talking about GNETS.
15	Q What was her job title?
16	A Director of Special Education.
17	Q And do you understand her to have a role
18	with respect to GNETS?
19	A In that job I'm sure she did but I'm not
20	sure what her relationship was with Vickie
21	Cleveland. As far as whether she was a direct
22	report to Zelphine or not, I don't know.
23	Q Do you recall ever speaking with Zelphine
24	about GNETS?

I just don't recall that ever coming up.



Α

1	Q Did you ever coordinate directly with
2	Clara Keith with respect to GNETS?
3	A No, I don't remember talking to Clara
4	about GNETS.
5	Q And what do you know what Clara's job
6	title was?
7	A No, I don't. When I first went to the
8	Policy Division she was I replaced her. She was
9	deputy superintendent of Policy, and I don't recall
10	what her new title was. I don't recall what her new
11	title was.
12	And then she retired, retired and came
13	back, as I understand, working part-time.
14	Q And what was that role when she returned?
15	A I don't know. I didn't, I didn't work
16	with her.
17	Q Do you believe Clara Keith worked on the
18	GNETS program?
19	A I really don't know.
20	Q Have you ever coordinated with Shawn Owen
21	with respect to the GNETS program?
22	A No. Not GNETS. I talked to Shawn about
23	federal programs but not about GNETS.
24	Q And what is Shawn's job title?
25	A I don't know what her title is now. I



1	think she's deputy superintendent for Federal
2	Programs.
3	Q Do you know whether she had a role with
4	respect to GNETS?
5	A I don't know.
6	Q Are there any others at the Department of
7	Education that you recall discussing GNETS with?
8	A I don't recall talking to anyone else.
9	Q Did you have any involvement with
10	facilitating funding of the GNETS program?
11	A No.
12	Q Do you know whether the State GNETS
13	funding appropriation is determined anew annually?
14	A I don't know.
15	MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
16	A I don't know. I don't have knowledge of
17	the GNETS funding.
18	Q When you were deputy superintendent of
19	Policy and External Affairs, did you deal with
20	fiscal appropriations at all?
21	A No. Only in that well, I'll qualify
22	that.
23	Only in that we were made aware of what
24	funding would be available for public education,
25	primarily through the QBE formula, the FTE counts.



1	The QBE allocations to school systems and we tried
2	to work the legislators on the public funding.
3	Q Do you have any sense of how much money is
4	appropriated to GNETS annually, if any?
5	MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
6	A I don't know.
7	MS. LILL: I'm going to hand the court
8	reporter Plaintiff's Exhibit 100, which was
9	produced to the United States and is marked
10	GA00572801.
11	(WHEREUPON, Plaintiff's Exhibit-100 was
12	marked for identification.)
13	BY MS. LILL:
14	Q Dr. McGiboney, this is an email chain
15	between you and a woman named Miriam Gudenrath.
16	Do you recognize this email?
17	A Yes.
18	Q It's dated the last email sent is dated
19	6/26/2020, and the subject matter is Re: Fiscal
20	Year 21 Budget.
21	So on the second page of this document,
22	which is marked GA00572802, Miriam Gudenrath emails
23	you noting that "GNETS took an almost 10 million
24	dollar cut. Do you think this will impact some of

the very small GNETS to the extent they have to



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1	close up shop?"
2	Do you see that?
3	A Yes.
4	Q Who is Miriam Gudenrath?
5	A She's on the PBIS staff.
6	Q You respond: "I'm not certain. There is
7	a major movement to place several GNETS students
8	back in their home schools."
9	Do you see that?
10	A Yes.
11	Q Where did you learn that there is a major
12	movement to move students back to their home
13	schools?
14	A During those public hearings, that's what
15	Nakeba said.
16	Q What did Nakeba say exactly?
17	A As I recall, they were "they" being the
18	school systems that housed the GNETS they were
19	reviewing IEPs to see to make sure that the GNETS
20	was the appropriate placement.
21	Q Who was reviewing IEPs?
22	A Local level.
23	Q What prompted them to review?
24	A I don't know
25	MR. BEDARD: Object to form.



1	A I'm just recalling what she said during a
2	public hearing.
3	Q How did this impact funding in the fiscal
4	year '21?
5	A I don't know.
6	MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
7	Q Do you know how this information was
8	transmitted to the legislature such that they would
9	then lower the budget?
10	A Mimi as we call, Miriam Mimi, was
11	referencing the report from the Georgia School Board
12	Association, and I'm not sure how the Georgia School
13	Board Association acquired their information.
14	Georgia School Board Association is an
15	advocacy group but they do work closely with
16	legislators.
17	Q So you say "GNETS and schools" in response
18	to her question of a major movement by whom.
19	What specifically are you referring to
20	there?
21	A That IEPs were being reviewed.
22	Q How did this review of IEPs lead you to
23	believe there was a major movement?
24	A Just by somewhat Nakeba was saying to
25	in the public hearings, that there was due diligence



Τ	taking place about the IEPs, just to review those
2	and to see if the GNETS was remained the most
3	appropriate placement.
4	Q Did you think that was a good idea?
5	A It's always a good idea to review IEPs, on
6	an annual basis. Or if there's a change in the
7	child's behavior, it's a good idea to keep the IEPs
8	updated.
9	Q Do you know anything about the GNETS
10	funding process?
11	A Not really. Just it's a as I
12	understand, it's a separate line item in the
13	funding.
14	Q Do you know who initiates a proposal for
15	funding?
16	A No. Typically, all funding comes from the
17	it's my understanding funding really starts with
18	the House of Representatives and the budget
19	committee. But there's a lot of people involved in
20	building the budget. It's a very the State
21	budget is extremely complex.
22	Q Is the Governor's Office involved in
23	funding?
24	A The Governor's Office would be involved in
25	building the State budget, yes.



1	Q Is the Georgia State Board of Education
2	involved?
3	MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
4	A I don't think so. I don't think there's a
5	role for the State Board of Education, unless it's
6	in an advisory capacity.
7	Q And is there anybody at the Georgia
8	Department of Education who's involved?
9	A The State school superintendent makes the
10	report to the legislature every year about the needs
11	of public education.
12	Q And who at the Department of Education, if
13	anyone, supports the State school superintendent
14	doing that?
15	A The chief financial officer.
16	Q Who is that?
17	A I'm not sure who it is now. I think it's
18	Rusk Roam. I believe it's Rusk. I'm not sure now.
19	Q Are you aware of a bill that was recently
20	under consideration in the Georgia legislature to
21	reassign the funding for the GNETS program?
22	A I heard something about funding being
23	reassigned.
24	Q And what do you know about that?
25	A Only what I read in one of the reports



1 | from the Georgia School Board Association.

- Q And what did it say?
- A As I recall, the funding would be shifted from the current mechanism to then be put into the QBE formula.
 - Q Can you explain that?
 - A If there's a separate category for funding, it doesn't typically follow the standard funding for FTE, which is full-time equivalent students. And there's two FTE counts, one in October and one in March. And based on the number of students -- and the full-time equivalent is six class periods a day. Why they call it FTE is because some schools have seven class periods, some students have five. So the FTE is based on the six.

So that's why it's not exactly one student equals a certain amount of dollars. It's the FTE that equals a certain number of dollars.

So the FTE count, one in October and one in March, is what builds the budget for the school system, local school system for the next year based on the State funding.

If it's a separate category of funding, they don't base it on FTE because if they did, they wouldn't get enough money typically, because it's



1	based on the number of students, not based on need.
2	So if you have a school that has like a
3	GNETS, where all the students have an IEP, they have
4	more needs. So the idea was to fund them at a
5	higher level based on their need and not just on the
6	number.
7	Q That's what you understand the bill
8	A The bill, as I understand, was to move it
9	from that categorical funding to QBE funding.
10	Q And did you also understand that funding
11	would be routed directly to LEAs?
12	A Yes.
13	Q And how is that different?
14	A All QBE funding is routed to local school
15	systems.
16	Q And how does the GNETS program currently
17	work?
18	MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
19	A It's specifically for GNETS.
20	Q So there is a line item of appropriated
21	funds
22	A Right.
23	Q directly from the State to the GNETS
24	program?
25	A It's a categorical funding, the category



1	being GNE	TS.
2	Q	What do you think the purpose of such a
3	change wo	uld be?
4		MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
5	A	I don't know.
6	Q	Was this idea of routing funding of LEAs
7	ever disc	ussed while you were at the Department of
8	Education	?
9	A	Not with me, no.
10	Q	Do you know of others who discussed it?
11	A	No.
12	Q	Do you have any, with respect to that
13	bill, do	you have any opinion about the advisability
14	of making	such a change?
15	A	In my opinion, it would reduce the amount
16	of funding	g available for GNETS.
17	Q	How so?
18	A	Because it's based on essentially a
19	headcount	, and the GNETS don't have that many
20	students,	so they would lose a considerable amount
21	of funding	g. If you just look at the funding, the
22	difference	e in the categorical funding and the QBE
23	funding,	they would lose, in my opinion and the
24	opinion of	f others, they would lose a significant



amount of money.

1	Q Who proposed this bill, do you know?
2	A I don't know.
3	Q So, in your opinion, such a shift would
4	harm GNETS students?
5	A Certainly it would impact and limit the
6	services that would be available to GNETS, in my
7	opinion.
8	If you look at it just by the I can
9	leave my opinion out of it and just look at it by
10	the categorical funding. The numbers don't add up,
11	that the funding would be the same because it's not
12	categorical anymore.
13	Q Have you discussed this bill with others?
14	A The Georgia Association of Educational
15	Leaders called me, and when word got out about the
16	bill and wanted to know what I thought about
17	essentially what you have asked about the funding,
18	and wanted to know if I thought it would be a
19	significant cut, and I said yes, if you just look at
20	the funding formula, it would have to be a
21	significant cut just based on the numbers.
22	Then Mimi asked me about it here in this
23	correspondence here, and then I think a RESA
24	director, I believe, called asked me the same
25	question.



1	Q A recent director of what?
2	A I don't recall which one called me.
3	Regional Education Service Agency. I'm
4	sorry, I should have said that. Regional Education
5	Service Agency.
6	Q So a RESA director?
7	A Yes. We call it RESA, R-E-S-A.
8	Called me about it, just to informally ask
9	what I thought, and again the answer was I don't see
10	how it could not cut because of the way the funding
11	is formulated.
12	Q What is the Georgia Association of
13	Educational Leaders?
14	A That's an advocacy group.
15	Q What do they advocate for?
16	A Public education.
17	It's an umbrella organization for the
18	Georgia Association of High School Principals, the
19	Georgia Association of Elementary School Principals,
20	the Georgia Association of Middle School Principals,
21	the Georgia Association of Special Educators.
22	I think that's all no, no. I'm sorry
23	the Georgia School Superintendent's Association.
24	All those associations are under the
25	umbrella of GAEL, G-A-E-L, Georgia Association of



1	Educational	l Leaders.
2	Q A	And this organization called you recently
3	about this	bill?
4	A V	Well
5	ı	MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
6	Α .	during the session.
7	Q I	Did they express the concerns for the
8	students in	n GNETS?
9	A	They expressed concern about the funding
10	and how it	would impact GNETS.
11	Q I	Do you know what that organization's
12	opinion of	the GNETS program is?
13	ľ	MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
14	A	I don't know what their official opinion
15	is.	
16	ľ	MS. LILL: I think we're going to take a
17	break	for lunch.
18	-	THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Off the record at 12:29
19	p.m.	
20		(A recess was taken.)
21	-	THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We're back on the
22	record	d at 1:50 p.m.
23	BY MS. LILI	
24	Q V	Welcome back, Dr. McGiboney.
25	I	Have you had a nice lunch?



1	A Yes. Thank you.
2	MS. LILL: I am going to hand the court
3	reporter what we are going to mark as
4	Plaintiff's Exhibit 101.
5	(WHEREUPON, Plaintiff's Exhibit-101 was
6	marked for identification.)
7	BY MS. LILL:
8	Q This document was produced to the United
9	States as GA00501979, and it is an email chain
10	between you, Dr. McGiboney, and Sue Smith, from
11	September of 2015.
12	Do you recognize this
13	A Yes.
14	Q email chain?
15	Who is Sue Smith?
16	A She's the director for the Georgia Parent
17	Support Network.
18	Q And do you interact with her regularly or
19	did you interact with her regularly?
20	A Every Tuesday I participate either as a
21	presenter or as a participant in their weekly
22	meetings and have for about two years now,
23	regularly. But I've known Sue Smith for probably 20
24	years.
25	O The very earliest email in this chain



1	which is dated July 15, 2015, bears the Bates No.
2	GA00501981. Timothy Pratt shares a summary of the
3	DOJ's findings in its investigation of the GNETS
4	program.
5	Do you see that?
6	A Yes.
7	Q So I want to in this document you share
8	some opinions with Ms. Smith about the GNETS
9	program.
10	Do you see that?
11	A Yes.
12	Q I want to walk through those opinions and
13	ask you some questions about them.
14	A Okay.
15	Q So, first, in the July 17th, 2015 email
16	you write: "We have excellent GNETS and we have
17	some that need a lot of attention."
18	Do you see that?
19	A 17th?
20	Q It's at the very top.
21	A I see the 15th.
22	Q Oh.
23	A I see the
24	Q July 17th, 2015. So at the very bottom?
25	A The first page says September 15th, and



- the second page has July 16th and July 15th. 1 2 page has July 15th. If you look at the very bottom of the 3 4 first page. 5 Α Bottom of the first page. 6 0 At the very bottom, it says on July 17th, 2015. 7 Oh, the very bottom. 8 Α Yeah, and it says Sue, and it goes on to 9 0 10 the next page. 11 Α Okay. I'm with you. So you say in this document: "From 12 0 13 Garry's point of view, we have excellent GNETS and 14 we have some that need a lot of attention." 15 Can you tell me which of the GNETS are excellent GNETS? 16 17 The ones in -- in my opinion, the ones --А 18 there are two GNETS programs in DeKalb County, and I 19 think they are well run, and I think they do very
- 21 And what are you basing that opinion off 0 22 of?
- 23 When I worked in the DeKalb County School Α 24 System.
 - Q And I believe earlier in our discussion



25

well.

1	today, when I asked you what level engagement you
2	had with the GNETS program in DeKalb, you said it
3	was minimal?
4	A It was minimal. But I heard good things
5	about the GNETS program in DeKalb from parents and
6	from others.
7	Q So is that secondhand information the
8	basis for your assertion that there are that that
9	program is an excellent GNETS program?
10	A Yes.
11	Q And what did you believe made it
12	excellent?
13	A Well, from what I heard, parents were
14	pleased with the program. They had very little
15	staff turnover from what we from what I heard.
16	They were innovative. They were always
17	looking for ways to improve the program.
18	You have to understand in the school
19	district, it's like a small it's like a family.
20	People talk. We share information, we hear
21	information.
22	Q And this assessment of the DeKalb GNETS
23	program, from what time period would you say it
24	A Until I left in 2007.

So from 2007 to 2015, when you wrote this



Q

1	email, had you been familiar with the DeKalb GNETS
2	program or any changes made to it?
3	A No.
4	Q So in this document, when you refer to
5	excellent GNETS, are there others aside from the
6	DeKalb program that you are referring to?
7	A Well, the one I visited in Elam, a
8	terrific staff. The facility had problems, and I've
9	already outlined those, but the staff was excellent.
10	We met with the staff. They were
11	enthusiastic about what they were doing. The
12	director was completely dedicated what she was
13	doing. She loved her job. She love the kids. The
14	kids would hug her in the hallway.
15	You walk down the hallway and the class
16	change, the kids are talking to each other, they're
17	hugging the teachers. They're, you know,
18	high-fiving everybody. It was just a very positive
19	climate.
20	While the facility needed help and they
21	did move it, you could tell it was a very good
22	program.
23	The one in Baldwin County was very
24	similar. The facility was not the best that I've
O.E.	over goon but a let of interaction between



	students. That's one thing you can't hide. You
	can't fake that. That's pretty natural. When you
	walk in the school, you see how the kids interact
	with each other, the staff interact with each other.
- 1	

I always go into the cafeteria because that's where you really also get a good feel for the social determinants of the school, and it was very positive there.

Those two come to mind as being -- you walk out of the building and say, I wish they had a better facility, but you walk out with a smile because you know the kids are just being taken care of and they're happy and they want to be there.

And there were parents in the building, volunteers in the building, at both Baldwin and in Elam.

Q Do you recall whether the name -- do you recall the name of the director at Elam when you visited?

A I believe her last name is Wolf. I can't remember her first name. I should remember her first name because she works for the Georgia Positive Behavior Supports Association.

Q It wasn't Brook, was it?

A No. I'm sorry.



1	Q Okay.
2	A I believe she's still there.
3	Q Okay. And in this same document you say
4	"There are GNETS that need a lot of attention."
5	What are you basing that opinion on?
6	A That was in reference back to those ones
7	that I visited years before.
8	Q Was that assertion solely based on the
9	visits that you conducted back in 2007?
10	A Yes, because that's really the only thing
11	I had to base it on. But I did and I had
12	communicated to Sue that many of those facilities
13	that I visited did make some corrections.
14	Q So since 2007, when you did those visits,
15	have you reviewed data about the GNETS program?
16	A No.
17	Q So continuing in this same document, you
18	say: "We have too many GNETS facilities that are
19	not up to par."
20	What do you mean when you say "not up to
21	par"?
22	A The facilities are the ones I visited
23	were old facilities and the facilities were not up
24	to standards that you would expect your child to



attend.

1	Q Did you believe them to be unsafe?
2	A I don't I can't say that I thought they
3	were unsafe. We were concerned about, as I
4	mentioned earlier, some of the ability to exit the
5	buildings in an emergency, because you need to have
6	obviously more than one exit that's readily
7	accessible.
8	So in that regard we were concerned about
9	evacuation capabilities. But as far as overall
10	safety, I couldn't say they were unsafe.
11	Q You talked a little bit about ventilation
12	concerns. Does that raise safety issues?
13	MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
14	A I don't recall saying ventilation. There
15	were ceiling tiles that were hanging loose at Sand
16	Hill, that I did mention the heating and
17	air-conditioning in Elam.
18	Ventilation, I don't recall that being an
19	issue per se, but obviously what I just said would
20	impact or could impact ventilation.
21	Q And when you say that there are too many
22	GNETS facilities that are not up to par, would that

It would include those items that I listed

concerns about. Emergency access, bathrooms being



Α

include lack of cleanliness?

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1	kept	up		bei	ng	kept	t	clear	ı, ger	neral	mai	inten	ance.
2			Ā	Acce	ess	to 1	th	e pla	aygrou	ind.			
3		0	Ī	And	to	the	g	oint	about	acc	ess	to	

Q And to the point about access to playgrounds, if a facility is lacking amenities that are available in general education settings, does that make them not up to par, in your opinion?

MR. BEDARD: Object to form.

Go ahead.

A It depends on how the facility is utilized because there are some schools, typical schools, that have playgrounds and they're seldom used, for whatever reason, an administrative decision. So it's not the quality of the playground; it's the use of the playground.

So in the GNETS, if they had access to a playground still, it would come down to how is it used. Is it utilized? How is it utilized? When is it used utilized?

There would be probably be some students like in a regular school setting where a playground is probably not the best environment for them to be in if they have behavior issues.

But we would want students to have access to an area where they can exercise. Whether it has playground equipment or not, that's a matter of



1	opinion. But as long as there's some area to
2	exercise, run around and play, interact, maybe have
3	games, supervised games.
4	That's what I'm talking about when I'm
5	talking about a playground. Because you go to some
6	playgrounds and kids some kids don't even play on
7	the equipment. If they are a certain age, they're
8	not interested in that, but they would like to
9	participate in running around and playing, throwing
10	the football, throwing baseball, kicking a soccer
11	ball.
12	Q And are those activities important to
13	school climate?
14	MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
15	A I think so.
16	Q Why?
17	A Exercise, the social interaction when

A Exercise, the social interaction when they're together on the playground. And that benefits children. Benefits adults as well.

Q So returning to this -- returning to this document, you say: "There is a need for more Transition Programs in regular school settings that would reduce the number of students in GNETS facilities."

Do you see that?



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1	A Yes.
2	Q How would what kinds of transition
3	programs?
4	A Satellite programs.
5	Q What is a what do you mean when you say
6	satellite programs?
7	A Those are the programs that I assume
8	they still exist. I don't know.
9	Satellite programs were the programs that
10	were between a traditional classroom schedule and
11	GNETS. It was a transition either to GNETS or
12	transition back from GNETS.
13	Because it's difficult to go from GNETS
14	program or any kind of program that's not, not in
15	the regular high school or regular elementary school
16	or middle school, where they just all of a sudden
17	show up at another school.
18	It's difficult for kids transferring from
19	a middle school to a high school, or elementary
20	school to a middle school. So the transition
21	program just helps them make that transition, or the
22	satellite program helps them make that transition,
23	in my opinion.
24	Q So you say: "Transition programs in

regular school settings that would reduce the number



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L	of	students	in	GNETS	facilities."
	1				

- A The satellite programs typically are in a regular school facility.
- Q And do you think it's -- in saying this, are you saying that you feel that students should be -- the number of students in GNETS facilities should be reduced?

8 MR. BEDARD: Object to form.

- A If that's what the IEP asks for. If we had an increase in the number of satellite programs, perhaps when the IEP is reviewed each year a satellite program might be more appropriate.
- Q So if there were more satellite programs
 available, you're saying that perhaps IEP teams
 would place students in those programs?

MR. BEDARD: Object to form.

- A I can't say that's what would happen, but it would be worth exploring.
 - Q And why is it worth exploring?

 MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
- A Because, like I said earlier, IEP should be reviewed on a regular basis because children change, their needs change. They develop skills, they develop coping skills. They also develop other needs.



So that it may be the IEP should be changed and updated. That IEP might, might -- if updated on a regular basis or reviewed on a regular basis, it could be a different outcome, which one of those options might be the satellite program.

Q Earlier when you said that facilities are not up to par for children, you know, for a school, what standard are you applying?

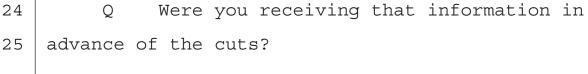
A There's a -- when we went into those schools, like in the GNETS, like we went into every other school for a safety assessment, we had a checklist, and the checklist was developed over time from many, many resources, including fire codes and state codes and other codes.

So we'd go through and look at the checklist, and the checklist included things like air-conditioning, heating, maintenance, general maintenance, which includes bathrooms and emptying trash cans and everything else related to general maintenance. Painting, cleaning of the gutters, cleaning of the -- cutting the grass, trimming hedges, making sure there's no debris in the parking lots, making sure the playgrounds have no obstacles or hazards.

So it was based on a checklist of



1	standards	and expectations and quotes.
2	Q	Is that a checklist that's set by the
3	Department	of Education?
4	A	It was.
5	Q	Is it documented somewhere?
6	A	It may still be on the website. There's a
7	safe school	ol plan on the DOE website, and the safe
8	school pla	an includes a checklist.
9	Q	Returning to this document here, you go on
10	to say in	this very same email: "With state funding
11	cutbacks (remember that funding for GNETS is a line
12	item each	year) the amount oftherapeutic services
13	in GNETS h	nave been reduced."
14		What was the fiscal year funding cut to
15	the GNETS	programs that you were referring to here?
16	A	I don't recall.
17	Q	Do you recall approximately how much
18	funding wa	as cut?
19	A	No. And that was, that was based on
20	secondhand	d information.
21	Q	What secondhand information?
22	A	Coming from those who worked with the





budgets.

1	A	No.
2	Q	Do you know what therapeutic services, if
3	any, were	cut?
4	A	No.
5	Q	So you go on to say here that: "Georgia
6	needs to t	cell the Department of Justice that we are
7	committed	to improving the facilities, committed to
8	better ide	entification of student needs, and
9	reinstate	mental health services."
10		Do you see that?
11	A	Yes.
12	Q	When you say "we," who are you referring
13	to?	
14	A	State of Georgia, Department of Education.
15	Q	You then say on the very first page of
16	this email	chain, in another email to Sue, that you,
17	quote: "F	Recommend three things in this order: (1)
18	an indeper	ndent (maybe a team from OSEP) review of
19	all the GN	NETS IEPs and let the independent reviews
20	determine	the appropriateness of the services; (2)
21	suggest th	nat the state restore all funds for therapy
22	services;	and (3) ask the state to review every
23	GNETS to d	determine what building repairs and
24	upgrades a	are necessary and then float a state
25	building k	oond." In parenthesis: "We do state



1	building bonds all the time."
2	So I want to break do you see that?
3	A Yes.
4	Q I want to break these recommendations down
5	and discuss them one by one.
6	Did you ever recommend to anyone employed
7	by the State that an independent review of GNETS
8	IEPs occur?
9	A No.
10	Q So you recommended you said this only
11	to Ms. Smith?
12	A As I recall, yes.
13	Q Did you have questions in your mind about
14	the appropriateness of placement for GNETS students?
15	A That's difficult to answer. I don't know
16	that I had any particular concerns, other than it's
17	not common to place a student in the GNETS program.

19 to review those IEPs pretty often. 20 0 Did an independent review of GNETS IEPs 21 ever happen, to your knowledge?

So therefore it would be, in my opinion, appropriate

22 Α I thought it did but I can't verify that it did. 23

When you refer to OSEP, are you referring 0 to the Federal Department of Education?



18

24

1	A Yes. The Office of Special Education
2	Programs.
3	Q And how would your recommendation to Ms.
4	Smith work in theory?
5	A In theory, a team could a team of
6	experts who have experience in developing and
7	implementing IEPs could review IEPs to see what's in
8	the IEPs, what the students' needs were, and if the
9	recommendation of the IEP was an appropriate
10	recommendation based on the knowledge they had of
11	the student at that time.
12	Q And why did you think it be important that
13	an outside entity or individual be the person to
14	review IEPs?
15	A Just a different perspective from a
	A Just a different perspective from a different group of people that have different levels
15	
15 16 17	different group of people that have different levels
15 16 17	different group of people that have different levels of expertise.
15 16 17 18	different group of people that have different levels of expertise. Q And moving to the second recommendation,
15 16 17 18	different group of people that have different levels of expertise. Q And moving to the second recommendation, did you ever suggest that the State restore all
15 16 17 18 19 20	different group of people that have different levels of expertise. Q And moving to the second recommendation, did you ever suggest that the State restore all funds for therapy services?
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	different group of people that have different levels of expertise. Q And moving to the second recommendation, did you ever suggest that the State restore all funds for therapy services? A No.

And why did you not make this



Q

UNITED STATES vs STATE OF GEORGIA

1	recommendation to the state?
2	A I wasn't working with the GNETS program.
3	Q When you said this to Ms. Smith, were you
4	specifically referring to therapy students to
5	therapy services for students in GNETS?
6	A Yes.
7	Q Were you referring to therapy services in
8	general education that would allow students to
9	remain in general education versus going to GNETS?
10	A One and two would be related. The first
11	recommendation and the second would impact the
12	second one, or could impact the second one.
13	In other words, if the IEP is reviewed and
14	services could be provided in a satellite program in
15	a regular school setting with more therapeutic
16	services, then that would be worth that would be
17	a good reason to review the IEP.
18	Q And do you say that because more
19	integrated settings are preferential?
20	A Well, the least restrictive environment is
21	always preferential.

MR. BEDARD: Object to form on the last 22 question. 23

Did restoration of funds for therapy ever happen?



24

1	A I don't know.
2	Q Who would know?
3	A The Department of Education. Staff that
4	works with the budget would know.
5	Q And as to the third recommendation, did
6	you ask anyone employed by the State to review every
7	GNETS to determine what building repairs and
8	upgrades are necessary?
9	A No.
10	Q So this was also a recommendation that you
11	made only to Ms. Smith?
12	A Well, I had, more generally speaking, not
13	just GNETS, Mike Rowland, who handles facilities.
14	Each school district's five-year facility
15	plan went to the State Board for approval, and the
16	five-year facility plans includes all the facilities
17	in a school system, including GNETS, even if it's
18	being used by more than one school district.
19	So everything that went to the State Board
20	had to come through Policy. So we would look at the
21	five-year plans and sometimes those five-year plans
22	would include a GNETS in the five-year plan, but we
23	didn't specifically, as I recall, talk about the
24	intricacies of each five-year plan, but they did

come through Policy, and within those documents



1	there mag	y have	been	facilities	referred	to	that
2	included	GNETS					

- Q But just to go back to my question, did you ever ask anyone employed by the State to review every GNETS to determine what building repairs and upgrades were necessary?
- 7 A No. I was not working with GNETS.
- 8 Q So this was sort of a theoretical --
- 9 A Yes.

4

5

- 10 Q -- suggestion that you made to Ms. Smith?
- 11 A Based on the visits that I had several 12 years ago.
- Q Did you have reason to believe that such a review would be necessary?
- A Not based on specific information or complaints that I had.
- 17 Q To your knowledge, was such a review done?
- 18 A I don't know.
- 19 Q What is a state building bond,
- 20 Dr. McGiboney?
- A The State sets aside facility construction bonds for the construction of schools, that people buy the bonds. That's how they get the money to pay for the schools, and then there's interest on those
- 25 bonds, and that's how the investors get their money



1	back. And the building bonds, the amount varies
2	from year to year.
3	Q And did you ever recommend that the State
4	float a building bond to improve GNETS?
5	A No. I was not working
6	MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
7	A I was not working with GNETS.
8	Q At this time you were at the time when
9	this email was sent, in September of 2015, you were
10	deputy superintendent of Policy and External
11	Affairs; is that correct?
12	A Yes.
13	Q So if there was a matter that involved
14	so, for example, this lawsuit, were you involved in
15	crafting the Department's response to this lawsuit
16	in that role?
17	A No.
18	MS. LILL: I'm going to hand the court
19	reporter what I'd like to have marked as
20	Plaintiff's Exhibit 102.
21	(WHEREUPON, Plaintiff's Exhibit-102 was
22	marked for identification.)
23	BY MS. LILL:
24	Q So this is an email that was produced to
25	the United States as GA00511814. The subject is



GARRY MCGIBONEY UNITED STATES vs STATE OF GEORGIA

June 08, 2022 137

1	"GNETS Facility - Cedarwood Program."
2	Do you recognize this email?
3	A Yes.
4	Q And did you send this email?
5	A Yes. I was asked to send the email.
6	Q And why did you send these emails
7	regarding GNETS?
8	A I was asked by leadership in the
9	department to notify state senators,
10	representatives, where GNETS facilities might be
11	closed or assessed, and the leadership in the
12	Department of Education wanted to let the State
13	representatives or senators know, in case they
14	received a phone call from constituents about a
15	GNETS program.
16	Q And does, does this kind of a job duty
17	fall within the external affairs portion of your
18	job?
19	A Because I I'm sorry.
20	Because I worked with legislators at that
21	time.
22	Q So did you have any role in recommending
23	the facility assessments that were referenced here?
24	A No. And I did not write the letter.
25	That's a form email that I was asked to send to



1	state senators and state representatives.
2	Q So do you know who arranged for the
3	facility assessments that were referenced here?
4	A No, I do not.
5	Q Who particularly asked you to send this
6	these letters out?
7	A It was either the chief of staff I
8	believe it was the chief of staff.
9	Q Do you know who arranged for the facility
10	assessments that are referenced here?
11	A No, I do not.
12	Q Do you know what those assessments
13	entailed?
14	A No.
15	MS. LILL: I'm going to hand the court
16	reporter what I'd like to have marked as
17	Plaintiff's Exhibit 103.
18	(WHEREUPON, Plaintiff's Exhibit-103 was
19	marked for identification.)
20	BY MS. LILL:
21	Q This document was produced to the United
22	States and has the Bates No. GA00519154.
23	This is an email between you,
24	Dr. McGiboney, and Matt Jones, dated February 9th,
25	2017.



GARRY MCGIBONEY UNITED STATES vs STATE OF GEORGIA

June 08, 2022 139

1	Do you recognize this email?		
2	A Yes.		
3	Q So in your response at the top, you say:		
4	"GNETS is a good example of how the system works.		
5	The program was in a challenging situation. We		
6	selected an out of state expert who was approved by		
7	the State Board. Working in tandem with the Board,		
8	significant and systematic progress has been made."		
9	Who selected an out of state expert?		
10	A That was Matt Jones that wrote that.		
11	Q I'm sorry, you're right, Matt Jones wrote		
12	that.		
13	Do you know who the, who the out of state		
14	expert he refers to was?		
15	A I'm not certain at that time. No, I don't		
16	know.		
17	Q And do you know for what purpose?		
18	A No.		
19	Q Do you know what significant and systemic		
20	progress he's referring to that resulted from the		
21	hiring of this expert?		
22	A No. Looking at the 2017, that may have		
23	been Nakeba because she had a she was very		
24	well-qualified.		
25	Q Was she		



1	A	But I	
2	Q	Did she come from out of state?	
3	A	I believe so.	
4	Q	Did you review the facility assessment	
5	summary do	ocuments?	
6	A	Related to this? No.	
7	Q	Who made the decision to close these	
8	facilities	5?	
9	A	I don't know.	
10	Q	Did you participate in any of those	
11	decisions?		
12	A	No.	
13	Q	So you have been we talked a lot about	
14	your work	advocating for positive school climate for	
15	many years	s; is that correct?	
16	A	Yes.	
17	Q	And you believe positive school climate	
18	has myriad	d positive effects on students; is that	
19	correct?		
20	А	Yes.	
21	Q	And you believe that a negative school	
22	climate ca	an harm students in myriad ways, correct?	
23	А	It could have a negative effect on them.	
24	Q	Do you also believe that the effective	
25	provision	of mental and behavioral health depends on	



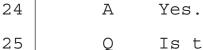
1	a positive	e school climate?
2	A	It depends
3		MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
4	A	depends on it, but it can enhance the
5	outcomes,	I believe.
6	Q	Can a negative school climate exacerbate
7	challengi	ng behaviors?
8		MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
9	A	We don't know that for a fact, but if you
10	ask my op:	inion, I would say yes.
11	Q	Does a negative school climate make it
12	difficult	to provide effective mental and behavioral
13	health se	rvices to students?
14		MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
15	A	Again, there's no evidence to that effect,
16	but my op:	inion is yes.
17		MS. LILL: I'm going to share a document
18	on my	y screen. You have to give me a minute
19	here	•
20	BY MS. LI	LL:
21	Q	So I'm going to direct your attention to
22	Exhibit 98	8, which we've already introduced, which is
23	the manus	cript for the Psychology of School Climate.
24		MR. BEDARD: This is the digital one?
25		MS. LILL: It is and I'm sharing it.



1	(Discussion ensued off the record.)		
2	BY MS. LILL:		
3	Q So this is Chapter 10 of this book that		
4	you wrote, Dr. McGiboney. And I want to direct you		
5	to this sentence here that starts with "Improving?"		
6	A Yes.		
7	Q It says: "Improving school climate		
8	without considering the physical conditions of		
9	schools will be counterproductive."		
10	Do you agree with that?		
11	A Yes.		
12	Q And here, the sentence starting this is		
13	the same chapter, starting with "The condition."		
14	"The condition of the school building		
15	matters and it's difficult to effectively change		
16	school climate without also improving those building		
17	conditions."		
18	Do you agree with that statement?		
19	A Yes.		
20	Q Same chapter, Page 164 here, starting with		
21	"The double-trouble."		
22	"The double-trouble for schools is a		
23	school with facility issues and other negative		
24	school climate components. In those circumstances,		
25	the students have very little likelihood of		



1	fulfilling their potential and teachers will find
2	the conditions for learning compromised."
3	In the next paragraph it goes on to say:
4	"Woolner, McCarter, Wall, and Higgins found that the
5	interaction of the physical conditions of the school
6	and the school climate were important for all
7	students, but especially important for students with
8	special needs."
9	Do you agree with that?
10	A That's what was reported in that research.
11	Q Are you aware of any research that has
12	undermined this statement?
13	A No.
14	Q In your extensive experience researching
15	school climate and advocating for positive school
16	climate, if a school is dirty, how does that impact
17	school climate?
18	MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
19	A It gives the impression to the students
20	and staff that the leadership doesn't care.
21	Q In our discussion earlier you referenced



restrooms?

22

23

Q Is that important for a positive school

the importance of having clean and functional



1	climate?
2	A Yes, in my opinion.
3	Q Why?
4	A Again, it's back to expectation. If you
5	go into a restroom where there's, whether it's a
6	school or any facility you go into and it's dirty
7	and filthy, then you have to question whether the
8	leadership is dedicated to the staff and to the
9	students, or in a, in a in a building that has
10	clients or customers, you'd have to question whether
11	they really are concerned about the clients or the
12	customers if the restrooms are dirty.
13	Q And if the grass is uncut, how does that
14	negatively
15	A Well, that by, by itself, that would
16	not be an indication of a negative school climate.
17	It's the collective impact of the hedges not being
18	trimmed, the grass not being cut, the general
19	maintenance of the campus not being considered by
20	leadership, not just the grass not being cut.
21	Q And what does that communicate to
22	students?
23	A Again
24	MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
25	A Again, does, does anyone care about the



appearance of the buildi	ng? Does anyone care about
the maintenance of the b	uilding? And consequently,
do they care about the s	tudents and staff?

- Q If there was a visible pest infestation in the building, how would that impact school climate?
- A Well, that could be a health issue as well, which would impact school climate. Because you want the school climate -- that includes safety and security and a sense of well-being. And if it's insect infestation, that's not going to facilitate a feeling of well-being.
- Q And in this, in this statement in your book that I just read to you, "Woolner, McCarter, Wall, and Higgins found that the interaction of the physical conditions of the school and the school climate were important for all students, but especially for students with special needs," if you found these conditions in a school for students with special needs, is that negative impact greater on those students?
- A In my opinion, yes, because they're more vulnerable.
- Q Does that also apply to students with emotional and behavioral needs?
 - A They're more vulnerable.



If the walls within a school are largely 1 2 bear of any student work or art, what impact, if 3 any, would that have on school climate? 4 MR. BEDARD: Object to form. 5 Α That's not a straightforward question, and I'll tell you why. Because in some jurisdictions 6 7 the fire code prevents schools from putting up student work. They consider it a fire hazard. 8 9 And that varies from school district to school strict based on the fire codes and based on 10 11 the inspection by the fire marshal. 12 And I know that from experience because 13 going -- having gone into schools, I've noticed the 14 difference, whether there will be some that had 15 artwork everywhere, and some that there is not 16 artwork anywhere. And most of the time where 17 there's no artwork, they would say, well, the fire 18 marshal told us to take it down. 19 So because of that, I can't answer your 20 question directly. 21 0 That's fair. 22 Does the -- if a school had a poor smell, 23 would that negatively impact school climate? 24 MR. BEDARD: Object to form.

If it remained. So if it persisted.



Α

1	There's all kinds of smells in schools.
2	Q Fair enough.
3	A Most of them are not pleasant but you
4	don't want them to linger, you know, day-in and
5	day-out. The same smells day-in and day-out.
6	Q If there's no art room at a school, how
7	does that impact how does that impact school
8	climate?
9	MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
10	A It doesn't really have an impact, in my
11	opinion, because many times, particularly elementary
12	school, the art teacher has a rolling class, and
13	they go into classrooms and have the art lessons in
14	the class. So there's not really an art room per
15	se.
16	And then in some high schools and middle
17	schools there is an art room. But even with those,
18	some of them have shifted more to the mobile art
19	program going into classrooms, instead of the
20	students having to get up and leave the classroom,
21	go down the hallway, go to an art room. It's
22	bringing the art to them.
23	So I can't say it really would have an
24	impact not having an art room, per se.

In your writing around school climate, do



Q

you discuss the importance of participation in extracurricular activities?

A Yes.

- Q How is that important to school climate?
- A Well, it's not just extracurricular activities, because some of those activities can take place -- the term "extracurricular" implies it is always after school. There are some opportunities that schools provide to students for extracurricular activities during the school day.

So that perhaps you may remember study halls. Well, those study hall periods now have been turned into activity periods for lot of schools where a student can participate, say, in a chess club during that period of time.

But it's important to have, in my opinion, again my opinion, based on the research and experiences, that students do well in school when they feel connected, when they feel engaged. And one way to do that is to have a lot of clubs and activities for them to engage in other than just the academic work.

Q We talked about PBIS a little bit earlier.

How does PBIS help create a positive school climate?

It addresses all those issues -- all those



1	determinants we talked about earlier: The social,
2	emotional, the camaraderie, the engagement, the
3	connectedness, the cleanliness of the building, the
4	availability of someone to talk to if the student
5	has concerns, the welcome the parents are
6	welcomed to come into the building, encouraged to
7	come into the building, or the volunteers are
8	encouraged to come into the building.
9	All those are important components of a
10	positive school climate.
11	MS. LILL: I'm going to hand the court
12	reporter what I'd like to have marked as
13	Plaintiff's Exhibit 104.
14	(WHEREUPON, Plaintiff's Exhibit-104 was
15	marked for identification.)
16	BY MS. LILL:
17	Q This was produced to us by the State and
18	bears the Bates labeled GA01640573.
19	This appears to be an email that may have
20	remained in draft form. The subject matter is
21	GNETS, and it says it was sent on 8/13/2020.
22	Do you see that?
23	A Yes.
24	Q This was an email that was produced from
25	your records, Dr. McGiboney. Do you recognize this



1	document?	
2		MR. BEDARD: I just object to the extent
3	I	don't see anything on the document itself
4	that	indicates that it was from McGiboney's
5	files	s, but I'll just put that on the record.
6		If you recognize it, you can say so.
7	A	No, I don't.
8	Q	You don't recall preparing this?
9	A	No, I don't. The contents makes reference
10	to the sch	nool offices, school safety and climate,
11	and PBIS,	but as far as this document, I don't
12	recall thi	s.
13	Q	So at the very bottom of this document
14	A	On the first page?
15	Q	No. I'm sorry. The second page.
16	A	The second page.
17	Q	About five lines down, it starts with
18	GaDOE, Geo	orgia Department of Ed, PBIS.
19		Do you see that?
20	A	Yes.
21	Q	It says: "Georgia Department of Ed PBIS
22	has 4 leve	els of school recognition."
23	A	Right.
24	Q	"With specific criteria all
25	schools/pr	rograms must meet to achieve that level."



1	А	Yes.
2	Q	Does this accurately reflect the four
3	level sys	tem?
4	А	Yes. The installing, the emerging, the
5	distingui	shed, operational.
6	Q	So installing level, "schools are either
7	participa	ting in year one training or building their
8	PBIS syst	em framework." Is that accurate?
9	А	Yes.
10	Q	And for Emerging, "initial fidelity met."
11		Is that accurate?
12	А	Yes.
13	Q	Operational, "evidence provided for
14	high-fide	lity of Tier I implementation."
15	А	Yes.
16	Q	Is that correct? Did you say yes?
17	А	Yes.
18	Q	Sorry.
19		And Distinguished, "high fidelity at Tier
20	I and ins	talling Tier II system."
21		Is that correct?
22	А	Yes.
23	Q	Is there anything that you would want to
24	add to cl	arify about the ratings system to further
25	explain i	t?



1	MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
2	A I believe these are short descriptions of
3	it. There is a fidelity measure. Reference to
4	fidelity is not just incidental. There is a
5	fidelity measure of the effectiveness of PBIS, so
6	that you know that it's being implemented correctly.
7	Q And can you give a general overview of
8	what supports are provided in each tier?
9	A It is based somewhat on the school itself.
10	There's not a canned program that you take into the
11	school and say this is what you have to do.
12	There is some consideration given to where
13	is the school now. For example, there's a review of
14	the data, how many suspensions, how many office
15	discipline referrals, academic standing.
16	A lot of data is reviewed in the first
17	in the installing, to get the staff because the
18	staff helps build the overall plan. The PBIS is a
19	framework from which the facilitator can work to
20	help the staff develop plan that's unique to that
21	school based on those measures of fidelity.

It starts with a data review. So the installing is helping the school identify what's important, what do they have trouble with, what should they be working on.



22

23

24

1	It could be a school that's doing well
2	academically but they don't have very many ways for
3	students to engaged with each other. They don't
4	have very many ways to build on those social
5	determinants. So the school may decide to build a
6	network of extracurricular activities or
7	intracurricular activities. That may be something
8	they do.
9	And then the next level is, how are they
10	going to do that? How can the staff participate in
11	that?
12	And the operation end is, are they
13	actually doing it?
14	And then the distinguished part is, how
15	well is it working? Is it helping just a few
16	students or it is helping all students? Do all
17	students have access to this or just a few?
18	So it goes through an organic development
19	process as well.
20	Q So are there schools that have fully
21	implemented PBIS at all tiers?
22	A Yes.
23	Q And what level on this rating system would
24	they be at?
25	A At the top level.



1	Q So distinguished?
2	A Distinguished, yes.
3	Q So the distinguished rating here says
4	"high fidelity at Tier I and installing Tier II
5	system."
6	So what I'm asking is, if you have a
7	school that has installed all three tiers and it's
8	implementing them with fidelity, does that school
9	is there any rating beyond distinguished?
10	A Not, not formally. You know, within the
11	PBIS framework, that's really based on those four.
12	But there are some schools that continue to be
13	outstanding in what they're doing and they have
14	terrific outcomes for students and so there are some
15	incentives for them to be named and recognized.
16	Particularly with their peer groups. This
17	school has been the distinguished school for, say,
18	five years, so we want to recognize the work they're
19	doing.
20	So there's other ways to recognize what
21	they're doing beyond the framework itself.
22	Q And Tier II and Tier III supports, can you
23	talk can you explain just what those are?
24	A Tier I is every classroom. Tier I is all
25	children. And that's the strength, in my opinion,



of school climate, and PBIS is that it's for
everybody. You improve the -- you lift everybody
up. That's the value of workplace climate, that's
the value of school climate, and Tier I is everyone.
It's not just focusing on kids who are having,
quote, problems.

Tier II is more localized in that you

Tier II is more localized in that you identify a smaller group of students who may be showing a need for more direct and more often interventions or supports. They just need to have a little extra attention and maybe a little extra support. Maybe they're having difficulty with attendance because of home problems. So there may be a coordinated effort with a local social worker from DFCS or the school social worker working with DFCS to try to work on the attendance issue.

So that's not Tier I because it's not everyone, but it's Tier II because the child is having more problems, but it's not Tier III because they don't need special education.

So as you can imagine, it's like the pyramid. You have all students in Tier I, and then it gets a little bit more narrow, and of course Tier III is when you have the more direct intervention, like with special education.



So PBIS was not really intended to go all
the way to Tier III, but the U.S. Department of
Education has encouraged school districts, through
Project AWARE, which is bringing mental health
services into schools.

The Project AWARE grant, as you probably are aware, is the federal grant, encourages schools to even include some of the PBIS principals even in Tier III, but not, not as -- not as an intervention and not as therapeutic services, but as, again, focusing on how the elements of a positive school climate can even impact Tier III.

Q Thank you. And we're going to talk more about Project AWARE in a little bit, but that was very helpful.

So returning to this document, if you move just a couple of lines down, just to the very -- the content at the very end of this document, it says that there was no recognition in 2019-2020 school year due to school closures from COVID.

Do you understand that to have been true?

A Yes.

Q And then it states that the "recognition below is included separately for GNETS only for the purposes of this report," and it lists the



1	distinguished, operational, emerging, and installing
2	readings for the and it says above, the 2018-2019
3	school year, number of schools at each recognition
4	level.
5	Do you have any reason to believe this is
6	inaccurate?
7	MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
8	A Do I believe that it is accurate?
9	Q Do you believe that this is accurate?
10	A I would speculate that it is. It looks
11	like it probably is accurate, but I cannot validate
12	that.
13	Q So in the distinguished category listed
14	here, it has 58 schools and programs, four GNETS
15	programs, and six sites within the programs.
16	Is that an indication that in 2019 of all
17	the GNETS programs four programs received
18	distinguished ratings?
19	MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
20	I think he already testified he doesn't
21	know if the numbers are correct or not.
22	A That's what the document says. I don't
23	I can't verify it.
24	Q So earlier I showed you Exhibit 99, which
25	was an email that you sent to Diane Durrence, that



1	characterized sort of the GNETS program and the
2	types of students that it served?
3	A Right.
4	Q And in that email you wrote: "There are
5	psychological education centers that serve severely
6	emotionally disturbed students."
7	Is that, is that your understanding of the
8	population of students that the GNETS program
9	serves?
10	MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
11	A Generally speaking, yes.
12	Q Are there any exceptions to that?
13	A Not that I'm aware of.
14	Q If a school serving this population of
15	students, so a GNETS school, was implementing PBIS,
16	what level of services would this category of
17	students need?
18	MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
19	A Level of service?
20	Q So tier. I'm sorry.
21	What tier level?
22	A It would, it would you're talking about
23	PBIS tier?
24	Q Yes.
25	A It would go through the same process of



1	emerging and, and the Tier I would be all the
2	students in the GNETS program, just like Tier I
3	would be all the students in the typical school.
4	Q Do students with severe emotional and
5	behavioral challenges need Tier II and Tier III
6	supports, in your opinion?
7	MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
8	A Technically, they're already in Tier III
9	as far as least restrictive environment, but that
10	doesn't mean you can't focus on improving the
11	climate of the school or even taking the tier the
12	multitiered concept into a GNETS program and have
13	something that impacts all the students, even though
14	they each have their own Individual Education
15	Program.
16	Q So, in your opinion, can a GNETS program
17	have an effective PBIS program?
18	A I think it can. In my opinion, it can.
19	That's why we tried to add PBIS to the GNETS
20	programs. At least we, as a department, offered it
21	to the GNETS programs.
22	Q And has that been successful?
23	A Well, according to this document, which
24	frankly, again, I don't recognize, which is it seems

like it's an unusual document because even the



1	font's unusual.
2	But we were seeing some success. When I
3	left the department, we were seeing some success in
4	implementing the components of PBIS in the GNETS
5	program.
6	It's different. It's a different setting,
7	just like every school that you implement PBIS is a
8	little bit different. That's why it's not a canned
9	program, and that's why it has proven to be
10	effective in a lot of schools because it's not a
11	forced program. It's volunteer. Nobody is required
12	to do it.
13	That's the essential part of PBIS, is that
14	it's not required. In some states PBIS is required.
15	In Georgia, it's not required. It's all voluntary.
16	So us to have I believe all the GNETS
17	trying to implement PBIS and 1,400 schools
18	implementing PBIS is I think a tribute to the PBIS
19	staff because, again, it's all voluntary. The
20	schools don't have to do it.
21	Q And you said that there was some evidence
22	that it was taking hold
23	A Yes.
24	Q in GNETS?
25	What what is that evidence that you



1	reviewed?
2	A The data there.
3	Q But is there other evidence aside from
4	what I showed you
5	A Just I'm sorry, I didn't mean to
6	interrupt you.
7	Other evidence? Anecdotal reports. When
8	I met with the PBIS team, they were pretty excited
9	about some of the progress being made in some of the
10	GNETS.
11	Q If a GNETS program was rated as emerging,
12	what does that indicate, if anything, about how it's
13	serving its students?
14	MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
15	A Emerging means there's some changes taking
16	place that are discernible. And it could be more
17	interaction between students. It could be more
18	interaction between staff. It could be more
19	interaction between staff and parents.
20	Q If general education schools were
21	effectively implementing PBIS with fidelity,
22	including Tier II and Tier III supports, would that
23	allow students with emotional and behavioral



more integrated settings?

Τ	MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
2	A I couldn't really answer that. I don't
3	have any research I can point to for that to answer
4	that.
5	Q When did when did the State of Georgia
6	begin its PBIS initiatives in earnest?
7	A I believe I believe that was around
8	2002 2001, 2002. Around that time frame.
9	No, maybe it was closer to 2004.
10	When I came to the department in 2007, we
11	had about we only had about 60 schools
12	implementing PBIS. So that became one of my
13	missions, so to speak, was to expand the program.
14	At that time, it was focusing very
15	narrowly on just those schools, and I just felt like
16	there was more to offer and more that could be done.
17	And the State school superintendent at that time
18	encouraged that expansion.
19	So we went into a number of schools, spoke
20	to a number of educational associations and said
21	this is what we have to offer. But, again, it was
22	voluntary.
23	So the growth of it was encouraging.
24	People wanted their schools to be better.
25	Q Are you surprised that in 2022 there are



GNETS	programs	that	have	not	fully	implemented	PBIS?

A No. It would be the same as asking was I surprised that any school is not fully implementing PBIS because it depends on where they started.

One of the challenges of any school is -can be staff turnover. As you know, in education,
generally speaking across the board, there's a lot
of teacher and staff turnover.

So sometimes schools, if for some reason they had a significant number of staff turnover, they would almost have to go back to the installing phase or the emerging phase so that everybody -- the new staff members are also trained and caught up to date.

So it really is -- it depends on the situation.

So to say, answer your question, no, I'm not surprised because it depends on where those schools started. They could have had a leadership change and start all over.

Q Are you familiar with the concept of the Interconnected Systems Framework?

A Yes.

MR. BEDARD: Victoria, if you're -- I don't know if this is the same subject or



1	you're moving to something else, but I think	
2	we've been going about an hour and a half.	
3	MS. LILL: We can take a break if you	
4	like. Sure.	
5	THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Off the record at 3:06	
6	p.m.	
7	(A recess was taken.)	
8	THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Back on the record at	
9	3:18 p.m.	
10	BY MS. LILL:	
11	Q Dr. McGiboney, right before the break I	
12	was asking you about the Interconnected Systems	
13	Framework.	
14	Are you familiar with that concept?	
15	A Yes.	
16	Q Is it also referred to as ISF?	
17	A That's my understanding.	
18	Q Can you describe the Interconnected	
19	Systems Framework as you understand it?	
20	A It's a framework from the U.S. Department	
21	of Education, endorses to, as I understand it, to	
22	link more behavioral health services with schools.	
23	Q Do you understand it to be in use in	
24	Georgia?	
25	A Yes.	



1	Q In what way?
2	A Through PBIS and through the Project
3	AWARE.
4	Q And does somebody at the State oversee
5	implementation of an Interconnected Systems
6	Framework?
7	A Not directly. We have a Project AWARE
8	grant, and our PB the department's PBIS program
9	manager talks about, to school districts, about the
10	interconnected framework, and Project AWARE is part
11	of the PBIS team.
12	Q We will talk a little bit more about this
13	in a few minutes. Thank you.
14	MS. LILL: I'm handing the court reporter
15	what I'd like to have marked as Plaintiff's
16	Exhibit 105.
17	(WHEREUPON, Plaintiff's Exhibit-105 was
18	marked for identification.)
19	BY MS. LILL:
20	Q This document was produced to the United
21	States and it has the Bates-stamp No. GA00528290.
22	It is an email chain between Dr. McGiboney and Myrel
23	Seigler, dated September 8, 2017.
24	Dr. McGiboney, does this document look
25	familiar to you?



1	A No, I don't I can't say I recall this,
2	except I'm trying to remember who Myrel Seigler
3	is.
4	Q So it appears on September 7, 2017 that
5	Myrel Seigler emails you with questions about
6	something that appeared in cabinet minutes, and that
7	particular item appears to be a contract to provide
8	applied behavioral analysis principles as a
9	self-guided professional development and support
10	platform designed for teachers and
11	paraprofessionals.
12	Do you see that?
13	MR. BEDARD: Object to the form.
14	A Yes.
15	Q And Myrel Seigler asks you if this is
16	something that school counselors and social workers
17	should be aware of.
18	Do you see that?
19	A Yes.
20	Q In your reply, September 8, 2017, you say:
21	"This Board item is only for the GNETS programs.
22	It's ABA training because we are out of IDEA
23	compliance at the GNETS."
24	Do you see that?
25	A Yes.



1	Q How are the GNETS out of IDEA compliance?
2	A I don't recall.
3	Q Do you recall anything about this email or
4	what you meant here?
5	A No, I don't.
6	Q In your opinion as a psychologist focused
7	on student mental health, what kinds of behavioral
8	health services should be provided to students with
9	emotional and behavioral disabilities in GNETS?
10	A Depends on what they need.
11	Q Can you give me some samples of the kinds
12	of services
13	A GNETS?
14	Q that they would need?
15	A Well, I have not worked in a GNETS, so I
16	couldn't fully answer that question. Again, it
17	would depend on what the IEP calls for, because
18	mental health is on a scale of 1 to 10 as far as
19	severity. So it depends on what the IEP asks for.
20	Q Do you understand the IEPs of these
21	students to require a high level of need?
22	MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
23	A I would think so with GNETS.
24	Q Would you think that students with this
25	level of need would need counseling?



1	MR. BEDARD: Object to the form.
2	A Again, it depends on how you define
3	counseling and also depends on the IEP.
4	Q Would you expect GNETS to employ
5	psychologists?
6	MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
7	A Again, it depends on the IEP.
8	Q Do you understand students in GNETS to
9	have a high level of need for therapeutic services?
10	A I know it's the IEP team has determined
11	that's the least restrictive environment. By the
12	nature of the name, education therapeutic services
13	would imply to be, yes, they have a higher level of
14	need than typical students.
15	Q And do you understand them to have mental
16	health and behavioral-related disabilities?
17	A I don't know that all of them have both.
18	Q Do you know what the entrance criteria is
19	for GNETS?
20	A No.
21	Q Earlier today we looked at your book, the
22	Psychology of School Climate. Do you discuss
23	student/teacher interactions in your book?
24	A Yes.
25	Q Do you discuss whether those interactions



1	impact school climate?
2	A Yes.
3	Q And what do you say in your book about
4	that?
5	A That those interactions are important.
6	Q Can you tell me more about what kinds of
7	interactions you think are important?
8	A That hopefully they will be positive
9	interactions and repeated interactions.
10	Q And does that include the learning, the
11	teaching and learning?
12	A Learning doesn't take place without
13	engagement.
14	Q Tell me more about what that means.
15	A That means that the teacher and the
16	student have to connect. They have to understand
17	each other. That's the definition of engagement,
18	and from that engagement learning takes place, or
19	can take place.
20	Q Do you have an opinion about how online
21	learning impacts school climate?
22	A Well, if they're not in school, so it's
23	difficult to make that connection.
24	Q If they're in school and learning largely
25	from programs on a computer, how does that impact



1	the school climate?
2	MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
3	A There are a lot of schools that have had
4	online programs for years, and that can still have a
5	positive school climate.
6	Q If students were learning entirely or
7	largely by computer in the presence of a school
8	building, do you have an opinion about what impact,
9	if any, that has on school climate?
10	A It could still
11	MR. BEDARD: Object.
12	A a positive school climate, because
13	they're not going to be sitting at their computer
14	for seven hours. They'll have to interact with
15	others. They'll have to go in the hallway. They'll
16	have to go into the cafeteria.
17	So there's still plenty of opportunities
18	to have a positive school climate while they're
19	there.
20	Q And if that school doesn't have a
21	cafeteria?
22	A What I'm saying is there will be other
	A what I in saying is there will be other
23	opportunities than just sitting at the computer.

or seven hours. So what they do when they're not



1	working on their computer is important.
2	Q What is Project AWARE?
3	A I don't have a lot of knowledge about
4	Project AWARE. I know it's a federal grant where a
5	state can apply, state agency can apply for the
6	grant, and typically it's the State, working with
7	three identified school districts, typically small,
8	medium, large district, to help them integrate ISF,
9	which is the merging of behavioral health services
10	supports with PBIS.
11	Q Who initiated Project AWARE?
12	A The Federal Government.
13	Q What is your understanding of why it was
14	created?
15	A To expand behavioral health services in
16	schools.
17	Q Does the Department of Education have
18	direct responsibility over Project Aware?
19	A It's their
20	MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
21	A grant.
22	Q I'm sorry, the Georgia Department of
23	Education does the Georgia Department of
24	Education have direct responsibility over
25	implementation of Project AWARE in the State of



1	Georgia?
2	MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
3	A In Georgia, yes. It's a state the
4	State Education Agency, which is the Department of
5	Education applied for the grant. So we are the
6	grantee, and we work with three local school
7	districts within the Project AWARE guidelines
8	provided by the U.S. Department of Education.
9	Q Okay. So stepping back, so the department
10	of the the Georgia Department of Education
11	applied for a grant to participate
12	A Yes.
13	Q in Project AWARE; is that correct?
14	A That's correct.
15	Q And that grant was awarded to the Georgia
16	Department of Education?
17	A That's correct.
18	Q Okay. And so the Georgia Department of
19	Education now participates in Project AWARE?
20	A Yes.
21	Q And the Georgia Department of Education
22	has direct oversight over implementation of Project
23	AWARE in Georgia?
24	MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
25	A Yes.



1	Q And what, if any, has your role been in
2	implementation of Project AWARE in Georgia?
3	A None, because the project manager for PBIS
4	is the one who oversees the person who is working
5	with that grant.
6	Q Earlier we discussed the fact that at some
7	point you oversaw PBIS?
8	A Yes. The direct report is the program
9	manager.
10	Q So were you overseeing the person who
11	oversaw implementation of Project AWARE?
12	A She's not a direct report, no. Her she
13	reports directly to the program manager of PBIS.
14	Q So are you aware of how much money was
15	granted to the department, the Georgia Department of
16	Education, for Project AWARE?
17	A I don't recall.
18	MS. LILL: I'm going to hand the court
19	reporter what I'd like to have marked as
20	Plaintiff's Exhibit 106.
21	(WHEREUPON, Plaintiff's-Exhibit-106 was
22	marked for identification.)
23	BY MS. LILL:
24	Q So I've just handed Exhibit 106 to the
25	court reporter, and you now have that,



1	Dr. McGiboney.
2	This document was produced to us bearing
3	the Bates-stamp GA02479129. It is an email between
4	you and Roma Amin, dated September 9, 2015.
5	I have also provided the attachment, which
6	is a PowerPoint. The PowerPoint, I will note, was
7	produced in native with the Bates-stamp GA02479132,
8	and we have imaged it and provided it here with
9	sub-Bates labels.
10	So the first page of the PowerPoint is
11	stamped GA02479132.001.
12	Do you recognize this document,
13	Dr. McGiboney?
14	A Yes.

Q Your email -- first of all, who is Roma
Amin?

A She worked in the -- I think she worked for state representative Katie Dempsey in the House of Representatives.

Q And her email to you indicates that she's asking you to testify in connection with the House Study Committee on Children's Mental Health. Is that correct?

A Yes.

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Q Did you prepare this PowerPoint in



1	connection with your testimony?
2	A Yes.
3	Q Is the attached PowerPoint the one that is
4	referred to in the emails between you and Ms. Amin?
5	A As I recall, yes.
6	Q Did you prepare the content of this
7	PowerPoint yourself?
8	A Yes.
9	Q Can you please turn to Pages 14 to 16, as
10	labeled on the PowerPoint.
11	I'd like you to just review the bullet
12	points on Pages 14 to 16, and I'm going to ask you
13	if they accurately describe Project AWARE and the
14	goals for the program?
15	A To the best of my knowledge, yes.
16	Q Last you knew, were these still the goals
17	of Project AWARE?
18	A I do not believe they changed. There were
19	two grants, and I believe they were the same.
20	Q Tell me about that when you say there are
21	two grants.
22	A There was a grant that was recently
23	awarded to the Department of Education, and then
24	there was this grant, and grant one and grant two.
25	It was three different school districts



1	however, for the second grant.
2	Q I see. So each time that the Georgia
3	Department of Education has received a grant for
4	Project AWARE, it has been for three school
5	districts
6	A Yes.
7	Q to participate?
8	A Yes. That's the requirement in the grant.
9	Q Okay. What is the target population for
10	Project AWARE?
11	MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
12	A It's for school-age children, primarily
13	middle and high school, as I recall.
14	Q And is it any child? Or is it a child
15	with a particular kind of need for mental health
16	services?
17	A It involves a screening process, as I
18	recall. So there would be a distinction between a
19	Tier I and Tier II. So this would be related more
20	to Tier II.
21	As we were talking about earlier, PBIS was
22	moving at the request of the Department of Education
23	to start implementing more Tier II interventions, as
24	well as Tier I.

It might be helpful if you just give us an



Q

1	overview of your understanding of what Project AWARE
2	is in your own words.
3	A As I mentioned earlier, it's an effort to
4	expand awareness of mental health and behavioral
5	health issues among the staff, and also provide some
6	Tier II interventions for students.
7	Q Do you know whether there are any specific
8	criteria for youth to be served through Project
9	AWARE?
10	A Yes. The grant is the grant
11	requirements are very specific.
12	Q And can you tell me about those?
13	A Not specifically, no.
14	Q Could students who meet the eligibility
15	criteria for GNETS services benefit in theory from
16	the services offered through Project AWARE?
17	A In theory, yes.
18	MR. BEDARD: Object to the form.
19	Q Are services through Project AWARE
20	available to students enrolled in GNETS?
21	A The grant the federal grant is very
22	specific. It requires the state agency applying for
23	the grant to identify a small, small size based on
24	the student enrollment, and medium size school

system based on student enrollment, and a large



1	school system based on student enrollment.
2	So it's for school districts specifically.
3	It's not for programs.
4	Q So GNETS is a program?
5	A Yes. It's not a school district.
6	Q But do the students attending GNETS belong
7	to a school district?
8	A Most of them do, yes.
9	Q Are they is there does the school
10	district own the student in terms of are they
11	responsible for providing the student's education,
12	even when the student is in GNETS?
13	A Yes.
14	MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
15	Q And so do you know where can you give
16	me the name of one of the counties that is working
17	with Project AWARE?
18	A During this grant, Muscogee, Newton and
19	Spalding County.
20	Q So if you had a student who was attending
21	Muscogee, who lived in Muscogee school district and
22	was a public school student and that student was
23	attending a GNETS program, could that student
24	receive services through Project AWARE?

MR. BEDARD: Object to form.



1	A I can't specifically answer that. I would
2	imagine they could since that's part if that
3	GNETS is part of that particular school district.
4	Q Do you know who tracks how many behavioral
5	health services are provide annually through Project
6	AWARE in Georgia?
7	A The grant requires an evaluation. So that
8	that would be part of the evaluation of the grant.
9	Q Do you know who would do that evaluation?
10	A I believe in the grant I think Georgia
11	State University is the grant evaluator.
12	Q Do you know who, if anyone, tracks
13	outcomes for children receiving behavioral health
14	services through Project AWARE?
15	A Again, it would be part any evaluation
16	of the grant would be through the same process.
17	Q Have you ever reviewed that data?
18	A I don't we looked at the data from the
19	first one, but that was a long time ago.
20	And when I say review, that was just the
21	report back to US Ed.
22	Q And you say "we"?
23	A The Department of Education.
24	Q Who specifically in the department
25	reviewed that?



1	A The Project AWARE coordinator.
2	Q Who is the Project AWARE coordinator?
3	A Rebecca Blanton.
4	Q Have you ever reviewed data about whether
5	students in the GNETS program have ever received
6	services from Project AWARE?
7	A No.
8	Q Do you know whether anyone at the
9	Department of Education has reviewed that kind of
10	data?
11	A If there's data related to the Project
12	AWARE grant, it would be the Project AWARE
13	coordinator.
14	Q In your opinion, would it be important to
15	review data about whether data on whether
16	students in the GNETS program had received services
17	via Project AWARE?
18	A Well, keep in mind the majority of Project
19	AWARE is for professional learning. It's not direct
20	services to students. Most of the project is
21	centered around the youth mental health first aid,
22	which is training provided by Mental Health America,
23	so that staff members are more aware of and able to
24	identify the mental health needs, behavioral health
25	needs of children.



	So	the	large	focus	is	on	professional
learning.							

Q So on Page 15 of the PowerPoint I handed you, if you look at the second-to-last bullet, it says developing -- the title of this slide is "Project AWARE Implementation, and that bullet says, "Developing mental health referral processes for the three school systems to expedite the delivery of mental health services from providers for student in crisis."

Can you explain how that, how that happens?

MR. BEDARD: Object to the form.

A When staff members are trained in the mental health awareness. They are more likely to discern when a student may have a mental health issue or mental health crisis, and from that they would know who then to refer the student to. It could be to the counselor, who then makes the referral to the parent or to a Community Service Board, or they may find out that a student already has a provider, so they just make sure the provider knows that the student is having some issues.

Q And then on the very next page, on 16, the top bullet says: "Developing agreements with



private mental health providers in the three school
systems to provide mental health services in the
school or community."

So you just told me that Project AWARE is perhaps focused on professional learning and training. This bullet point seems to indicate that it also -- one of the goals is also direct provision mental health services. Is that accurate?

A It's the referral to mental health services.

So that staff member, if they are aware of mental health issues, they know what -- they know the difference between a referral to the discipline office and a referral to the counseling office.

They'll make a referral to the counseling office now that they're aware because they have been made aware of what mental health issues could look like, how they could be manifest. So then they make an appropriate referral.

And then the system that's already in process hopefully would expedite that referral to the CSB, or to the private provider, depending on what the parent's insurance situation may be.

Q Has there been any discussion of expansion of the Project AWARE model?



1	M	MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
2	А Т	The Project AWARE staff does provide youth
3	mental heal	th training beyond those three school
4	districts i	f requested, and the U.S. Department of
5	Education s	said that's okay.
6	Q E	Beyond the provision of Project AWARE to
7	three count	ies, has there been discussion either at
8	the state of	or federal level that you're aware of?
9	M	MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
10	A A	About expanding
11	Q A	About expanding Project AWARE, so that it
12	goes beyond	d three school systems in a state?
13	A N	No, we haven't talked to the U.S. Ed about
14	that, but t	there is an expansion of mental health
15	awareness t	craining.
16	Q I	Chrough Project AWARE?
17	A N	No. Through state funding.
18	Q A	and tell me about that.
19	A T	The legislature did a line item 2018 to
20	allow the D	Department of Education to work with the
21	National Al	liance on Mental Illness and the Georgia
22	Mental Heal	th I'm sorry, Mental Health America,
23	to go out,	as I mentioned earlier, to provide
24	training, a	and also the Georgia collaborative project

provides training for teachers and other educators



1	on mental health awareness.
2	And at last count we had over 35,000
3	teachers have been trained.
4	Q So I want to move to a discussion about
5	Apex.
6	Can you tell me what the Georgia Apex
7	program is?
8	A Just at the service level, the Department
9	of Developmental the Department of Behavioral
10	Health and Developmental Disabilities, DBHDD,
11	received funding to provide a mental health
12	therapist in school, in a school setting.
13	Q So the Department of Behavioral DBHDD
14	received funding to provide mental health therapists
15	in schools?
16	A Yes.
17	Q Where did they receive that funding from?
18	A I think it's coalescing of state and
19	federal funds, but I'm not absolutely certain of
20	that.
21	Q What is your why was Georgia Apex
22	program created?
23	MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
24	A To address the access to mental health
25	services.



1	Q	In schools?
2	A	In schools.
3	Q	How is Georgia Apex different than Project
4	AWARE?	
5	A	It's therapists in schools, and Project
6	AWARE is	not therapists in schools.
7	Q	What is the goal of the Georgia Apex
8	project -	- program?
9		MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
10		Object to form; calls for speculation.
11	BY MS. LI	LL:
12	Q	Does the Georgia Apex program have a goal?
13	A	To
14		MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
15	A	provide access to mental health
16	services.	
17	Q	And what is the goal of Project AWARE?
18		MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
19	A	To make staff members aware of mental
20	health.	
21	Q	How do the goals for the two programs
22	are they	the same?
23		MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
24	A	No. Apex is direct service in the
25	schools.	Project AWARE is awareness of identifying
	1	



1	students v	who may have a mental health or behavioral
2	health iss	sue, which then could lead to a referral to
3	a Communit	ty Service Board or referral to a private
4	provider o	or just informing the parents.
5	Q	So is it accurate for me to say that Apex
6	is direct	provision of mental health services in
7	schools?	
8	A	Yes.
9	Q	And Project AWARE is identification of a
10	mental hea	alth need and referral out of the school to
11	a communit	ty provider?
12	A	That's part of it. But as it says in the
13	name, Proj	ject AWARE is awareness of mental health.
14	Awareness	of behavioral health issues.
15	Q	How was the Apex program initiated
16		MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
17	Q	in the State of Georgia? How did it
18	come to be	e?
19		MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
20	A	I don't know. I don't know the origin.
21	Q	Are there individuals and agencies within
22	the State	that were proponents of the program?
23	А	Proponents?
24	0	Advocated for a program like Apex?



I don't know.

Α

1	Q	Can you explain to me how Apex actually
2	gets prov	iders into schools?
3	A	That's a good question. I'm not certain.
4		It's a complex process for two reasons:
5	One is be	cause of the workforce shortage, and the
6	other is	transportation and location of the schools
7	and the p	rovider.
8	Q	Can you tell me what you do know about how
9	that proc	ess works?
10	A	That's entirely up to DBHDD. They make
11	all the s	elections of the providers and they select
12	the schoo	ls.
13	Q	Does the Apex program involve a
14	partnersh	ip between Community Service Boards and
15	schools?	
16	A	I don't know.
17	Q	So it's your understanding DBHDD has
18	direct re	sponsibility over the Apex program?
19	A	They do. It's their program.
20	Q	Why was it set that way?
21		MR. BEDARD: Object to form; calls for
22	spec	ulation.
23	A	I don't know.
24		MS. LILL: I'm going to hand the court
25	repo	rter what I'd like to have marked as



1	Plaintiff's Exhibit 107.
2	(WHEREUPON, Plaintiff's Exhibit-107 was
3	marked for identification.)
4	BY MS. LILL:
5	Q This was a document that was produced to
6	us by the State. It bears the Bates Stamp labeled
7	GA00552974.
8	And it is an email from between Dr.
9	McGiboney and Gail Smith, dated March 7th, 2019, and
10	the subject is "Re: Apex Funding and Counselors."
11	I believe we already looked at a document
12	between you and Gail Smith, but can you remind me
13	who Gail Smith is?
14	A No. That was Sue Smith.
15	Q Sue Smith. Okay.
16	Who is Gail Smith?
17	A At that time she was a lobbyist for the
18	Georgia Association of School Counselors.
19	Q And in this document, Ms. Smith asks you,
20	quote: "If the Governor's Office/DOE will provide
21	guidance on how to utilize Apex counselors."
22	Do you see that?
23	A Yes.
24	Q And you replied: DBHDD I'm sorry.
25	"Anex is strictly a BHDD function The



1	DOE has nothing to do with the program and the
2	Governor's Office will not provide guidance since
3	the program is housed in BHDD. I have criticized
4	the rollout of Apex because BHDD has not included
5	the DOE or school counselors ."
6	Do you see that?
7	A Yes.
8	Q When you say BHDD there, do you mean
9	Departmental of Behavioral Health and Developmental
10	Disabilities, DBHDD?
11	A Yes.
12	Q Is there a practice or policy that the
13	Governor's Office gives guidance for the Department
14	of Education but not for the Department of
15	Behavioral Health and Developmental Disabilities?
16	MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
17	A I can't answer that question.
18	Q You say here in the email: "The
19	Governor's office will not provide guidance since
20	the program is housed in BHDD."
21	What did you mean when you said that?
22	A Going back to the first sentence, Apex is
23	strictly a BHDD function.
24	Q Are you saying if there was such feedback
25	from the Governor's office or guidance, it would go



directly to that agency?
A No. What I'm saying is the guidance would
come from BHDD to DOE, and not from the governor.
Q Thank you for that.
What specifically are your criticisms of
the rollout of Apex, as you say here?
A As I said here, they did not contact
school counselors to get suggestions of how it would
be rolled out, how it would be introduced to
schools.
Q Who didn't, when you say "they"?
A DBHDD. But they have corrected that and
now they do include school counselors when they work
with schools.
Q Tell me about that correction.
A What do you want to know?
Q How did it come about?
A Well, they now work with the Department of
Education, with the the Department knows more
about what schools are being selected and what

Q How did that change come about?

schools are now included in the Apex network.

A Just over time as Apex evolved into a -- as new programs developed organically, they realized what they needed to do to make it work more



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1	effectively.
2	Q And what's the basis for your
3	understanding that this correction has been made, as
4	you said?
5	A It's not really a correction. It's just a
6	natural progression of development of a program, and
7	I know and I've learned that from the director
8	the program, Dante McKay.
9	Q So that
10	A He works at DBHDD. As I mentioned
11	earlier, he's the director of adult, adolescent
12	services.
13	Q And so is it are you saying that the
14	basis for your understanding that this progression
15	has happened comes from conversations that you've
16	had
17	A Yes.

- 18 -- with Mr. McKay? Yes? 0
- 19 Α That's correct.
- Why do you -- I believe you said that you 20 feel it's important that school counselors be 21 included in the Apex process. Why do you think that 22 23 is important?
- Because Apex counselors, the therapist is 24 coming into the building, and it makes for a 25



1	smoother transition and introduction of the
2	therapist to a student. If the counselor already
3	knows the students, can introduce them. Also the
4	counselor can be the contact point when the Apex
5	person comes into the building and introduced not
6	only to the students but also to the staff, as well
7	as parents, for that matter.

Q Do you think the Department of Education should be included in the Apex program?

A No, not necessarily. We were advocating for BHDD to make sure they worked with school counselors, and that's why Gail Smith, who was working for the School Counselors Association, was asking the DOE to help convince Apex, or BHDD, to work more closely with school counselors.

Q When you say we were advocating for DBHDD to make sure they worked with school counselors, who is "we"?

A Me.

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Q So returning to this document, you then write: "I think your organization should ask to meet with BHDD Commissioner Judy Fitzgerald to express your concerns. She certainly knows how I feel about it."

Do you see that?



1	A Yes.
2	Q What concerns have you expressed to Judy
3	Fitzgerald about the Apex program?
4	A What we've already talked about.
5	Q And how did you express those concerns?
6	A Pretty much the same way I expressed it to
7	you just now, that, Commissioner, please include
8	school counselors in this process. They have a role
9	to play and they can make it much easier for your
10	Apex therapist.
11	Q And did you do that in person?
12	A I know Judy. We talk frequently, when I
13	was at the Department of Education.
14	Q So is this in a single sit-down meeting or
15	a series of
16	A It's over time. As programs as I
17	mentioned earlier, programs developed organically
18	and you learn what works and what doesn't work.
19	Q And what did Ms. Fitzgerald say to you in
20	response to the feedback you provided?
21	A That we'll work on it. She was
22	responsive.
23	Q Who else have you spoken to, if anyone,
24	about your concerns relating to the Apex program?
25	A I think it was just those two, since



1	they're more directly they're directly involved
2	with the Apex program.
3	Q So returning to this email, you say: "You
4	should read HB 514. It will be on the House Floor
5	today. You will see why BHDD campaigned against the
6	bill."
7	Do you see that?
8	A Yes.
9	Q And what was HB 514?
10	A I don't recall. There's an HB 154 every
11	year or 541 514.
12	There's an HB 514 every session, every two
13	years. So I don't recall what that is.
14	Q So would Google be correct that HB 514
15	could have been the, in 2019, could have been the
16	creation of the Georgia Mental Health Reform and
17	Innovation Commission?
18	MR. BEDARD: Object to form; calls for
19	speculation.
20	A Could be.
21	Q And do you know why DBHDD would campaign
22	against a mental health
23	A No.
24	Q bill?
25	Are there any other state agencies outside



1	of DBHDD that have responsibilities relating to
2	Apex?
3	A Not to my knowledge.
4	Q Does the Apex program have a target
5	population?
6	MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
7	A I don't know that it has a target
8	population. I can't really answer that.
9	Q What group of students does it intend to
10	serve?
11	A It's my understanding it's middle school
12	and high school age students.
13	Q Any student in middle or high school?
14	A Middle school and high school.
15	Q Could students who receive services
16	through Project AWARE also benefit from services
17	provided through Apex?
18	MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
19	A If there is an Apex therapist in the
20	school that are a part of Project AWARE, yes.
21	Q Do you know whether those three school
22	systems that participate in Project AWARE also have
23	Apex services within them?
24	A I don't know.
25	Q Could students who meet the eligibility



1	criteria for GNETS services benefit, in theory, from
2	the services offered through Apex?
3	MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
4	A If the therapist was in the building.
5	Q Are Apex services available to students in
6	the GNETS program?
7	A I don't know if they are one of the 700
8	schools or not. I don't recall.
9	Q Do you know of any category of students
10	who are not eligible for Apex services for any
11	reason?
12	A I'm not aware of any.
13	MS. LILL: I'm going to hand the court
14	reporter what I'd like to have marked as
15	Plaintiff's Exhibit 108.
16	(WHEREUPON, Plaintiff's Exhibit-108 was
17	marked for identification.)
18	BY MS. LILL:
19	Q So this document was produced to the
20	United States and bears the Bates label GA00557687.
21	It is a document, an email exchange,
22	between you and Gail Smith, on June 11, 2019.
23	And I meant to ask you about this document
24	a few minutes ago. But at the bottom of this
25	document Ms. Smith says first of all, I should



1	ask you, do you recognize this document?
2	A Yes.
3	Q At the bottom, for the bottom of the page,
4	in her email to you, she says: "School counselors
5	are asking questions about when/how districts will
6	receive the funding or the counselor for Apex.
7	We've explained that the funding goes to the CSBs
8	and they hire the providers. My concern is a
9	comment that someone made in our meeting yesterday.
10	I believe it was Dante who said school districts
11	have to request the providers. Do
12	superintendents/principals know that? If they
13	don't, who is responsible for telling them?"
14	Do you see that?
15	A Yes.
16	Q And you replied, on June 11th: "It's
17	incredible to me that Dante implied that schools are
18	not asking for APEX therapists because they may not
19	know about the programs. The problem they do not
20	want to admit is DBHDD is not meeting the needs of
21	school systems. I've had several school
22	superintendents contact me frustrated with DBHDD
23	because they do not have the workforce to put APEX
24	therapists in schools. Effingham County, for
25	example, told me that their CSB said it would be



1	years before an APEX would be available. The \$8
2	million more Governor Kemp gave to BHDD for Apex was
3	in the news across the State."
4	Do you see all that?
5	A Yes.
6	Q Can you tell me about the sentiments that
7	you're expressing here about DBHDD's operation of
8	Apex?
9	A The same as before, and it has been
10	improved.
11	Q Okay. And at the time did you feel
12	schools were aware of Apex but unable to secure
13	mental health services?
14	A No. It's my understanding from this, the
15	reference was that the process schools would have to
16	ask for Apex therapists through the CSBs, and the
17	implication was that the schools were not asking for
18	help. Well, that wasn't always the case. Dante
19	thought it was, but when I informed him that schools
20	are asking their CSB or through behavioral
21	health, DBHDD, for help, and then he looked into it
22	and he said we can do better with that.
23	So I went back to what I talked about
24	earlier, better communication between BHDD and
25	school districts, and they did improve that



1	substantially.
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- Q Was this email written at a time when you were in the deputy superintendent for School Safety and Climate position?
 - A No. I was still External Affairs.
- 6 Q You were?
- 7 A Yes, according to this.
- 8 Q And was this within your purview of --
 - A I was still working with legislators, and Gail Smith was a lobbyist for the Georgia School Counselors Association. So in her capacity as a lobbyist and me still working with legislators, she often asked me questions that pertained to state agencies and to legislation.
 - O I understand now.
 - What evidence did you have of the scenario you described in Effingham County. You said here that the county generally "told me that their CSB said it would be years before an APEX would be available."
- 21 A I talked to the school superintendent in 22 Effingham County. He called me.
 - Q And did he call you frustrated?
- 24 A Yes.
- Q And what did you say to him? Or her?



1	A	I would relay that information to BHDD and
2	hopefully	they would improve the process, which they
3	did.	
4	Q	You reference that Governor Kemp gave an
5	additiona	l \$8 million to Apex. What was your
6	opinion o	f how that money was being utilized?
7	А	How it was being utilized?
8	Q	Uh-hum.
9	А	I didn't have an opinion about how it was
10	being uti	lized. I had an opinion with Dante McKay
11	and the C	commissioner about how it should be
12	utilized,	which was expanding Apex and more
13	collabora	tion with school counselors.
14		So that funding provided them more
15	opportuni	ty to find more providers.
16	Q	Do you believe Apex could be expanded
17	today?	
18	А	With funding.
19	Q	Should it be?
20	А	Well, two things: You have to have
21	funding.	You also have to have workforce.
22		MR. BEDARD: Object to form on the last
23	ques	tion.
24		And on the prior one.
25	Q	Back to Exhibit 106, which is the



1	PowerPoint that I had provided you, on Page 18	
2	A 18?	
3	Q 18. The very last bullet here says:	
4	"GAP," which seems to be the Georgia Apex Project.	
5	Is that right?	
6	A Yes.	
7	Q GAP is collaborating with Project AWARE.	
8	Can you tell me what that collaboration	
9	looks like?	
10	A If there's a therapist in the school that	
11	was provided by Apex, then the staff being aware	
12	through the mental health awareness training.	
13	That's the connection.	
14	They would make the they would know how	
15	to make appropriate referral to the Apex therapist.	
16	Q Is awareness part of the Apex model as	
17	well?	
18	A No.	
19	Q So who identifies the student need in	
20	order to refer the student to an Apex therapist?	
21	A The process works the same as it works for	
22	a school counselor. A teacher may make a referral	
23	to the counselor. In this case the teacher would	
24	make a referral to the counselor, who then makes a	
25	referral to the Apex therapist.	



1	The whole idea of Project AWARE is to make
2	people aware of what to look for.
3	Q So you, I believe, just stated that the
4	individuals in the school would who might be
5	participating in GAP and Project Aware might be
6	collaborating. Is there anybody at the State level
7	who's dealing with Project AWARE that is
8	collaborating with somebody who is dealing with
9	Apex?
10	A The, uh Rebecca Blanton, who is
11	coordinator for the Project AWARE, and Dante McKay
12	worked together. Formally and informally. They are
13	both on the IDT, the Interagency Directors Team.
14	And many times the Apex gives an update of the IDT
15	meeting, and Project AWARE gives an update.
16	So, yes, they worked together.
17	Q Do you think it's important that those
18	people collaborate?
19	A Yes.
20	Q Why?
21	A They're serving the same children.
22	Q And what are the benefits of interagency
23	collaboration when you're serving the same
24	population?
25	MR. BEDARD: Object to form.



1	A	Access to mental health services.
2	Q	Do you believe that interagency
3	collabora	tion expands access to mental health
4	services?	
5	A	Yes.
6	Q	When you were at the Department of
7	Education	, were those individuals overseeing the
8	Apex prog	ram and Project AWARE coordinating with the
9	individua	ls overseeing the GNETS program?
10	A	I don't know.
11	Q	If there was such collaboration, would it
12	be of val	ue?
13		MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
14	A	It depends on the type of collaboration.
15	Q	What do you mean by that?
16	A	It depends on the needs of the student.
17	Q	What would good, positive collaboration
18	look like	in that regard?
19	A	With GNETS students?
20	Q	Between folks overseeing the Apex program,
21	Project A	ware, and the GNETS program.
22	A	Again, it would go back to are they
23	meeting t	he needs of the students? Is there
24	something	in Project AWARE and something in Apex
25	that woul	d meet the needs of the students in GNETS?



1	Q Do you think it's safe to assume that
2	certain GNETS students are going to need counseling
3	services?
4	A Yes, some of them would need counseling
5	services.
6	Q And I believe you've already testified
7	that the goal of the Apex program is to provide
8	counseling services to students?
9	A Yes.
10	MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
11	Q Is that correct?
12	A Yes.
13	Q So would it be important for the people
14	overseeing the GNETS program to coordinate with the
15	people overseeing the Apex program to provide mental
16	health services in the form of counseling
17	MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
18	Q to a population of students?
19	A Apex is run by BHDD. That would be their
20	decision.
21	Q I understand it would be their decision
22	but I'm asking you in your opinion as somebody who
23	has done extensive work coordinating and advocating
24	for mental health services in schools, and for

interagency collaboration, if you think that that



1	kind of collaboration would be important?
2	A It could be important if the need was
3	there.
4	Q And do you think that a percentage of
5	GNETS students are going to need counseling
6	services?
7	MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
8	A A percentage would need counseling, just
9	like a percentage of kids in a typical school would
10	need counseling.
11	Q Do you think it's a higher percentage of
12	students in the GNETS program who need counseling?
13	A Most likely.
14	MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
15	Q Does the Department of Education play any
16	role with respect to budgeting for Apex?
17	A No.
18	Q Does the Department of Education have any
19	role with respect to strategic planning for Apex?
20	A Not that I'm aware.
21	MS. LILL: If we could do just like a
22	five-minute break.
23	MR. BEDARD: Sure.
24	MS. LILL: That would be great.
25	THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Off the record at 4:24



1	p.m.
2	(A recess was taken.)
3	THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We're back on the
4	record at 4:42 p.m.
5	BY MS. LILL:
6	Q Dr. McGiboney, I want to direct you back
7	to Exhibit 108, which is the email between you and
8	Gail Smith.
9	In this email you say to Ms. Smith that
10	"DHDD is not meeting the needs of school systems."
11	What is the basis we talked about some
12	of the basis for that statement earlier, where you
13	talked about the Apex program not appropriately sort
14	of including school counselors. Is that an accurate
15	statement?
16	A Yes.
17	Q And is there any other basis for the
18	statement that DBHDD is not meeting the needs of
19	children in schools?
20	A No. It was limited to that.
21	Q Does the Department of Education do any
22	behavioral health needs assessments?
23	A No.
24	Q Do they survey superintendents about the
25	behavioral health needs?



1	A Not to my knowledge.
2	MS. LILL: I'm back to share somebody
3	is telling me there's no sound.
4	Can you all hear us?
5	MR. BEDARD: She wrote that at 4:30.
6	MS. LILL: Sorry. I don't know why but
7	things are just coming through. I don't know.
8	Sorry. Okay.
9	(Discussion ensued off the record.)
10	MS. LILL: Let me share.
11	I'm going to share a document on my screen
12	that I'd like to mark Plaintiff's Exhibit 109.
13	(WHEREUPON, Plaintiff's Exhibit-109 was
14	marked for identification.)
15	BY MS. LILL:
16	Q Earlier and this was marked, this was
17	produced to the United States with the Bates-stamp
18	GA01603064.
19	And this is an email from December 8,
20	2018, from you, Dr. McGiboney, to Kevin Tanner.
21	I shared a version of this document
22	earlier, which appeared to be incomplete. Do you
23	recall us reviewing
24	A Yes.
25	Q this document?



1	Okay. This is this appears to be the
2	complete version that you actually sent to Mr.
3	Tanner. I believe the version that we showed you
4	earlier may have been a draft version. So I wanted
5	to show you this document, and I want to direct your
6	I want to direct your attention to the third
7	paragraph.
8	And here it says: "I think First Lady
9	Kemp should focus on children's mental health birth
10	to 18. A comprehensive mental health plan for
11	children has not been developed in Georgia. No
12	matter what GaBHDD says and tries to make you
13	believe there is not a comprehensive mental health
14	plan for children."
15	Do you see that?
16	A Yes.
17	Q Why do you say there's not a comprehensive
18	mental health plan for children?
19	A What is that date of that? '18?
20	'18. Well, that was part of the reason

'18. Well, that was part of the reason why the Behavioral Health Reform and Innovation Commission was created, and from that the Georgia Mental Health Parity Act was passed this year, and that's moving toward a comprehensive mental health plan for children, adolescents and adults.



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1	Q Moving towards?	
2	A Yes. The bill is in 77 pages and it's	
3	very comprehensive legislation.	
4	Q So up until now, do you believe there's	
5	been a comprehensive mental health plan for children	ren
6	in Georgia?	
7	A There's some gaps.	
8	Q And what are those gaps?	
9	A Workforce workforce shortages	
10	primarily.	
11	Q Anything else?	
12	A It all starts from that, and then I don	t
13	want to have to rehash the entire Mental Health	
14	Parity Act, but it addresses many of those reasons	3
15	for shortages, and also the additional funding that	at.
16	could be developed from the bill that requires	
17	parity.	
18	Q Are you familiar with the range of	
19	publicly available behavioral health services	
20	available to children in Georgia?	
21	A Not the full range.	
22	Q You are not you are not aware of the	
23	full range of behavioral health services available	<u> </u>
24	to students in Georgia?	
25	A I'm not sure anyone is aware of the full	L



1	range.
2	Q Publicly available?
3	A Well, there's private providers as well.
4	Q But I'm asking about the full range of
5	publicly available services.
6	A Publicly available would be primarily
7	through BHDD, the Community Service Board.
8	Q So would counseling be one of those
9	services?
10	A Well, there's, there's a lot of LPCs that
11	are hired by BHDD, and there's a lot of LPCs that
12	are private providers.
13	Q Would peer support be a publicly available
14	service?
15	A Care support?
16	Q Peer.
17	A Peer support? Well, there are peer
18	support specialists trained by or funded by BHDD,
19	certified peer specialists. There's probably two or
20	3,000 of those trained, funded by BHDD and being
21	trained with assistance from the Georgia Parent
22	Support Network.
23	Q And how about intensive intervention
24	services and supports?
25	A BHDD is responsible for intensive.



1	Q Do you think it's important for students
2	to have access to these services and supports in
3	schools?
4	A Yes. Anyone who has a mental health
5	issue, whether it's a child or adolescent or adult,
6	should have access to mental health services. And
7	that was the genesis of the Mental Health Parity
8	Act.
9	Q And that they have them they have
10	access to them in schools?
11	A If that's the most accessible point. Some
12	parents prefer not to have that done at the school.
13	Q We are going to return to the Psychology
14	of School Climate. Let me just pull it up.
15	MR. BEDARD: It's the digital one?
16	MS. LILL: It's digital, yeah.
17	Happy to know our Department of Justice
18	library has a copy of Psychology of School
19	Climate on hand.
20	BY MS. LILL:
21	Q So starting right here, this is on Page
22	194.
23	You say: "Minority students who have
24	opportunities to communicate with other students in
25	conditions that encourage interactions.



1	connectedness, and engagement benefit from a
2	positive school climate, and there is a reason why."
3	Do you see that?
4	A Yes.
5	Q And can you tell me what the reason why?
6	A If you read the next sentence, it
7	explains.
8	Q "According to Griffith schools with more
9	racially and ethnically diverse student populations
10	show significantly less satisfaction with the school
11	environment"?
12	A Yes.
13	Q Please explain what that means.
14	A That in the research has shown, that is
15	referenced there and you have to read further on
16	to it that high schools that were highly
17	segregated, the students, the minority students were
18	not pleased with the environment of the school.
19	Q So American high schools that are highly
20	segregated are not the students are not pleased
21	with the environment of the school?
22	A That's what the research was showing from
23	the University of California.
24	Q Is this true does this research apply
25	for all minority



1	A I can't answer that.
2	Q populations?
3	Do you believe that minority students who
4	have opportunities to communicate with other
5	students in conditions that encourage interactions,
6	connectedness, and engagement benefit from a
7	positive school climate?
8	A Yes.
9	Q Do you believe that applies to students
10	with disabilities?
11	A Yes.
12	Q Do you believe that applies to students
13	with emotional and behavioral disabilities?
14	A It applies to all students.
15	MS. LILL: I'm going to be sharing a new
16	exhibit electronically, which I'd like to have
17	marked Plaintiff's Exhibit 109.
18	Q Dr. McGiboney, this is
19	I think this is Exhibit 110.
20	The other one was on the record.
21	MS. LILL: It's on the record.
22	So, I'm sorry. Thank you for that.
23	I think they were making that noise
24	because they didn't like your book. A lot of
25	groaning.



That's a real possibility. 1 THE WITNESS: 2 (Discussion ensued off the record.) 3 MS. LILL: It's just because it's Exhibit 110. So no worries about that. 4 (WHEREUPON, Plaintiff's Exhibit-110 was 5 marked for identification.) 6 7 BY MS. LILL: So, Dr. McGiboney, Exhibit 110 is another 8 9 book that you wrote, the manuscript which was 10 provided by the State in its production and is labeled GA0163061. 11 12 And this book is called "A Journey with 13 Children and Characters." 14 Are you familiar with this book? 15 Α Yes. 16 Q Did you write this book? 17 Α Yes. 18 0 Was this book published? 19 Α Yes. 20 In what year? 0 21 Α I don't recall. 22 Let me just see if I can find it. It 0 23 looks like it was copyright 2019. 24 Does that sound right? 25 Α Sounds about right.



1	Q So on Page 113 of this document, you a
2	little earlier frankly Page 112 you talk about a
3	Level System.
4	I can give you control of this if you
5	you'd like to review the Level System.
6	You should have control of the document
7	now.
8	A You want me to do something?
9	Q I wanted to give you the opportunity to
10	review these pages, because you discuss a Level
11	System, and I want to ask you something that
12	pertains to that. So I just want to make sure you
13	have an opportunity to familiarize yourself with
14	your discussion of the Level System.
15	A Okay.
16	Q If you are already familiar with it,
17	that's fine.
18	In this document you say: "Concepts, such
19	as the Level System and other forms of segregation
20	are not only unholy and inhuman but downright
21	dangerous for a nation."
22	Do you see that?
23	A Yes.
24	Q Is that your belief?
25	MP REDARD. Object to form



1	A You're taking it out of context. Level
2	System referenced there is the Level System some
3	school districts had in the 1960s, where they put
4	students in Level 1, Level II, or Level III, based
5	on what they thought their cognitive or academic
6	abilities were.
7	So that's the old system. Schools haven't
8	done that Level System in decades.
9	Q So in this, in this sentence here, you
10	say: "Dehumanizing concepts such as the Level
11	System," which you've just explained?
12	A Right.
13	Q And then you say: "And other forms of
14	segregation are not only unholy and inhuman but
15	downright dangerous for a nation."
16	And I'm asking you, aside from the Level
17	System, do you believe that forms of segregation are
18	unholy and inhuman?
19	A Yes, I do.
20	Q How so?
21	MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
22	A Because the segregation and the term I'm
23	talking about there is not having access to
24	appropriate education or not having access to

healthcare, not having access to things that apply



1	to quality of life based on race or sex or national
2	origin, based on categories of possible
3	discriminations. Simply not right to be segregated
4	based on those characteristics, and therefore
5	segregation is, to me, not having access to quality
6	of life.
7	Q Those different classes that you just
8	referred to, would people with disabilities be
9	included in that list?
10	A Could be, yes.
11	Q Is segregation stigmatizing?
12	MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
13	A It can be.
14	Q Is that part of why you consider it to be
15	unholy and inhuman?
16	A Yes.
17	Q What made the Level System dehumanizing?
18	A It placed children in categories
19	arbitrarily. And too often Level I, which was in
20	the lower level of education potential, were
21	overrepresented by poor children and children of
22	color and children who didn't have good language
23	skills. And Level III were represented by
24	overrepresented by children who had access to higher
25	quality of life opportunities, usually higher



1	income.
2	Q How does segregation, if at all, affect
3	school climate?
4	A I don't know because there has not been
5	any research in segregation in school climate that
6	I'm aware of.
7	Q If students of a particular minority group
8	are segregated, away from other peers, can that
9	create a sense of stigma?
10	MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
11	A It depends on what you mean by other
12	peers, because well, it depends on what you mean
13	by other peers.
14	Q Peers who are not in that minority group?
15	A Well, I think it's opinion that the
16	more and more varied people that children have
17	access to, the richer their opportunities are.
18	Q In what ways is segregation stigmatizing?
19	MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
20	Q You earlier said segregation can be
21	stigmatizing, and I'm asking you what ways it can be
22	stigmatizing?

A If segregation is based on labeling or categorization or characterization or one of those.

Q Do you think it's important for students



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1	with behavioral disabilities to have positive role
2	models for good behavior?
3	A Yes.
4	Q Does that how is that best effectuated?
5	MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
6	A I assume you're talking about adult role
7	models?
8	Q No. I'm talking about who have students
9	who have behavioral challenges, because they have a
10	disabilities is it important for them to have access
11	to peers who have positive behavior, who they can
12	learn from?
13	A Yes. It's always good for a child being
14	in a situation where they can learn self-regulation.
15	Q And if students are in a facility attended
16	only by other students with behavioral challenges,
17	does that become challenging?
18	MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
19	A Well, I don't want to stigmatize or
20	categorize children like you're talking about
21	because you're kind of categorizing them yourself.
22	But children can interact with other types
23	of children that have similar problems but also they
24	can interact with children that have different types

of problems, but still the interaction can be rich



1	and can be wholesome, and it can be effective.
2	MS. LILL: We're in the home stretch, Dr.
3	McGiboney.
4	MR. BEDARD: Famous last words.
5	MS. LILL: It is a home stretch.
6	I'm going to hand the court reporter what
7	I would like to have marked as Plaintiff's
8	Exhibit 111.
9	(WHEREUPON, Plaintiff's Exhibit-111 was
10	marked for identification.)
11	BY MS. LILL:
12	Q This is a document that was produced to us
13	by the State. It bears the Bates-stamp GA00549038,
14	and it is an email chain between you, Dr. McGiboney,
15	and Talley Wells, from December 29th, 2018. And it
16	has it's "Subject: Re: ?"
17	And I want to direct you to your response
18	to Mr. Wells at the top.
19	First of all, who is Talley Wells?
20	A At that time he was the director of
21	Georgia Appleseed Law and Justice Center.
22	Q And in your email on December 29th to Mr.
23	Wells, you write: "We have" this is toward the
24	bottom of your email.
25	"We have much more to do to maintain our



1	gains while moving forward at the same time. We
2	still have alternative school quality issues, GNET
3	issues, discipline tribunal issues and others, but
4	there are things we can do if we think differently.
5	For example, incentivize local school systems to
6	bring the student 'home' by funding the students at
7	\$18,000 instead of the approximately \$12,500 now.
8	Sure, the state would have to upfront more money but
9	look at how much could be saved on the long run."
10	Do you see that?
11	A Yes.
12	Q What did you mean in 2018, nearly 2019
13	here, when you said "we still have GNET issues"?
14	A I don't know if it was related it was
15	apparently, looking at the rest of the email, it was
16	related to identifying through the IEP process the
17	students who were most appropriate for GNETS.
18	Q Where do you see that?
19	A Well, you're asking me why I said that.
20	That's what I'm answering to your question, is it
21	was probably in relation to the conversation that I
22	had with him about GNETS and IEPs.
23	Q Okay. Were there any other GNET issues
24	that you believe you were referring to at this time?
25	A Not at that time, not that I'm aware of.



1	Q And what specifically about student IEPs
2	and GNETS were you
3	A Well
4	Q identifying?
5	A Talley and I had talked about the
6	funding for GNETS. He was concerned and Appleseed
7	was concerned about whether the funding was
8	appropriate or should the funding be reviewed for
9	GNETS.
10	Q And tell me what you mean about what
11	you mean by that?
12	A If the GNETS needed more funding. As I
13	recall.
14	Q And what did what was your belief about
15	that?
16	A Public education can always use more
17	funding and programs for all children. GNETS,
18	whether it's a GNETS program or other programs, can
19	always benefit from more funding.
20	Q And what did Mr. Wells feel about that, if
21	you know?
22	MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
23	A Well, I can't say what he felt about it.
24	Georgia Appleseed is an advocacy group for children.
25	Q You say: "There are things we can do if



1	we	think	differently	. "
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In what ways do you think that you need to think differently with respect to GNETS?

A What services they have, and is there -- are they asking for different services, would be the context of that.

Q Can you explain the idea that you're putting forth in this email about incentivizing local school systems to bring the student home?

A Incentivize is related to more awareness, more aware of mental health issues, and that was kind of the genesis of providing mental health awareness training for educators, so they would know more about what behavioral health issues look like and how they're manifest.

Q And what did you mean when you said a local school system could be incentivized to bring the student home?

A If they understood more of mental health issues, and perhaps that could in the long run influence the IEP.

Q So that the child could be served in their general education setting?

A If, if that was the most appropriate place, yes.



1	Q Is can that be the most appropriate
2	place when more services are available there?
3	A It depends on the individual.
4	MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
5	Q What do the dollar amounts you offer
6	represent?
7	A Approximations.
8	Q So why would \$18,000 incentivize a local
9	school district to bring the student home?
10	MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
11	A The point being if they were brought home,
12	they would probably need more services or different
13	types of services, which would cost more.
14	Q Did you just say if they were brought home
15	they would probably need more services, which would
16	cost more?
17	A Yes.
18	Q Why do you believe that?
19	A It's just speculation on my part, that if
20	they come back to the school district and they have
21	high-level needs based on the IEP, they're going to
22	need more services there, at the school.
23	Q Are you aware of what the State
24	appropriates to the GNETS program annually?
25	A No.



	Q	Ιf	I	told	you	it	was	\$75	million,	would
you	be	surpr	is	ed?						

MR. BEDARD: Object to the form.

A It's just the number by itself. I really would not have reaction to it. It would depend on how many students and the services they're receiving and the IEP.

I keep going back to the IEP, because that's the controlling document. That determines what they need.

Q So I'm still trying -- I just really want to understand the difference between the 18,000 and the 12,500 and why you -- just sort of what the basis for those numbers are.

A That long ago, I don't know. I don't know what the full context of that email was about, was a broader discussion than what's reflected here, and that broader discussion was what more, if anything, could we do for students who have emotional and behavioral disabilities.

Q How else, in your opinion, could school districts be incentivized or equipped to serve students with emotional and behavioral disabilities and in more integrated settings?

A I think some of that goes back to



1	workforce issues in the mental health area.
2	MS. LILL: I'm handing the court reporter
3	what I'd like to have marked as Plaintiff's
4	Exhibit 112.
5	(WHEREUPON, Plaintiff's Exhibit-112 was
6	marked for identification.)
7	BY MS. LILL:
8	Q This is a document that was produced to us
9	by the State, and it bears the Bates No. GA00561590,
10	and this, Dr. McGiboney, is an email chain between
11	you and Vickie Cleveland from August of 2019.
12	A Uh-hum. (Affirmative.)
13	Q The subject matter is "Very Important:
14	Expansion of School Nursing Services."
15	So this email chain starts with an email
16	from you to superintendents about a joint effort to
17	enhance access to school nursing
18	A Yes.
19	Q for students. Do you see that?
20	A Yes.
21	Q Who was involved in that joint effort?
22	A DCH.
23	Q And the Department of Education?
24	A Yes.
25	Q And Ms. Cleveland emailed you asking



1	whether GNETS programs have access to an expansion
2	of nursing services in connection with this new
3	initiative; is that correct?
4	A Correct.
5	Q Do you remember this exchange?
6	A Yes.
7	Q And in your response, at the very top of
8	this email, you state that: "State Medicaid is
9	checking into if and how GNETS and other programs
10	might qualify for expanding of school nursing
11	services. In the meantime, the general belief was
12	school nurses could bill under Special Education
13	provisions of Medicaid. I'll let you know what the
14	State Medicaid finds out from CMS."
15	Do you see that?
16	A Yes.
17	Q Then you go on to say that the general
18	belief was "the general belief was school nurses
19	could bill under Special Education provisions of
20	Medicaid." Right.
21	Earlier in this email chain you ask Ms.
22	Cleveland whether GNETS school nurses are billing
23	for Medicaid now, and she says, "The Futures program
24	is not currently billing for Medicaid."



Do you see that?

1	A Yes.
2	Q Would GNETS be leveraging Medicaid to pay
3	for needed mental health and therapeutic services
4	for students in the program?
5	MR. BEDARD: Object to form; calls for a
6	legal conclusion.
7	A I don't know.
8	Q Can mental and behavioral health services
9	for students be billed to Medicaid?
10	A I don't know about the
11	MR. BEDARD: Same objection.
12	A I don't know about the mental health
13	services.
14	Q Can behavioral health services?
15	A I don't know about that.
16	This effort was a joint effort with the
17	Department of Education, DCH, to send in an
18	amendment to the State Medicaid Plan, like 16 other
19	states at that time had done, to expand school
20	nursing services for children. That was school
21	nursing services. It wasn't behavioral health,
22	mental health. It was school nursing services.
23	School nurses do not provide mental
24	health.
25	O Right.



1	MR. BEDARD: And just for the record, I
2	lodge an objection to that last question.
3	BY MS. LILL:
4	Q Are you aware of schools in your role
5	in the Department of Education, were you aware of
6	schools billing Medicaid for the provision of
7	medical services that were provided to students in
8	schools?
9	A Yes. School nurses have been able to bill
10	Medicaid for certain school nursing services.
11	Q Are you aware of other services aside from
12	school nursing services
13	A Not that I'm aware of.
14	Q Let me just finish the question so I have
15	it on the record.
16	A I'm sorry.
17	Q It's okay.
18	So are you aware of other services aside
19	from nursing services where schools have effectively
20	billed Medicaid for coverage of those services?
21	A Not that I'm aware of.
22	Q If you weren't aware of that, who at the
23	Department of Education would be aware of that?
24	A That being schools
25	O Any effort yeah, of any schools that



1	were billing Medicaid for services aside from school
2	nursing services.
3	MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
4	A I don't know that anybody at the
5	Department would know that.
6	Q In your time at the Department, did you
7	ever have any discussions with anybody else in state
8	agencies, whether at the Department of Education or
9	elsewhere, about schools billing Medicaid for the
10	provision of medical services to students?
11	A Medical services?
12	Q Let's start with medical.
13	A Yes, the school nursing.
14	Q Okay. Same question, in your time at the
15	Department, did you ever have any discussion with
16	anybody else in the State, whether at the Department
17	of Education or elsewhere, about schools billing
18	Medicaid for the provision of mental health or
19	behavioral health services for children?
20	A I don't recall that coming I don't
21	recall that being in any discussions that I was
22	involved in except until there was some discussion
23	with when Apex first came up about the different

ways to expand the workforce and to expand access,

but that was in the initial stages of the discussion



24

1	about when BHDD first told us about Apex, but
2	then they got funding for the Apex program.
3	Q You have referenced a number of times this
4	equity bill that just passed?
5	A Yes. Parity bill.
6	Q Parity bill. Does the parity bill address
7	billing Medicaid for
8	MR. BEDARD: Object
9	Q billing Medicaid for the provision of
10	mental health or behavioral health services to
11	students in schools?
12	MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
13	A I don't know if it does or not. It's a
14	very comprehensive, very complex bill, and I can't
15	say if it does or does not.
16	Q Who would know if it does?
17	MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
18	A I can read the bill.
19	Q So the this very complex parity bill
20	that you refer to, when I asked you about a
21	comprehensive mental health plan for children, you
22	replied and said that please tell me if this is
23	correct but that you felt that there wasn't yet a
24	comprehensive mental health plan for children in

place but that this parity bill was getting the



1	State on its way to one?
2	A Yes.
3	Q And you have also referenced this parity
4	bill as being complex and very lengthy. Have I
5	guess what forms the basis of your opinion that that
6	plan is going to get the State of Georgia to a
7	comprehensive children's mental health plan?
8	A The bill is a
9	MR. BEDARD: Object to I object to the
10	form; asked and answered.
11	Go ahead.
12	Q You can answer the question.
13	A The bill is accompanied by increase in
14	funding for mental health, substantial increase in
15	funding for mental health, which means the CSBs will
16	get more funding.
17	It also includes incentives for more
18	professionals to go into mental health professions,
19	student loan forgiveness for students who would go
20	into mental health and agree to practice in the
21	State of Georgia.
22	The bill includes increase to the funding
23	to mental health providers. Georgia is one of the
24	lowest in the nation in the mental health provider



funding, reimbursement rates.

1	So the reimbursement rates will be
2	increased, which will bring more providers back into
3	the insurance network, and that will address more
4	and provide an increase in workforce development.
5	And all those access points will benefit
6	not only adults but children as well.
7	Q Have you read the entire bill?
8	A Yes.
9	Q Will enhanced funding a loan create a
10	successful, comprehensive children's mental health
11	plan?
12	MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
13	A The bill covers different levels of
14	intervention. It's not just the complex needs.
15	There's portions of the bill that address complex
16	needs of children.
17	Children have complex needs, I should say.
18	But it also includes prevention and
19	intervention for early identification of children
20	who may have behavioral mental health needs for
21	early treatment.
22	All those are elements that would be
23	necessary if you had a comprehensive plan.
24	Q Does the plan address how state agencies

are supposed to interact to effectuate -- I'm sorry



1	the bill, does that address how state agencies
2	are supposed to interact to effectuate the goals
3	that you have articulated
4	MR. BEDARD: Object
5	Q the bill?
6	MR. BEDARD: Sorry. Object to form.
7	A Many state agencies in some way, obviously
8	BHDD, touches mental health. But other state
9	agencies also in some way touch mental health.
10	Either they're trying to find mental health services
11	replacement or peer support specialists.
12	So the bill recognizes that those state
13	agencies need to work together. So in the bill the
14	Governor's Office of Student Health and Health
15	Strategy and Coordination has oversight of mental
16	health in Georgia. That gives the oversight for
17	that office to coordinate and make sure that each
18	state agency that touches mental health are
19	coordinating their efforts with other state
20	agencies.
21	Q So I just want to summarize what you said
22	to make sure I understand it.
23	So in the bill, the Governor's Office of
24	Student Health and Health Strategy?
25	A Office of Health Strategy and



1	Coordination.
2	Q I'm sorry. I'm reading the transcript and
3	I and so the Office of Health Strategy and
4	Coordination within the Governor's Office oversees
5	what?
6	A The application of the Mental Health
7	Parity Bill and the the interconnectivity of the
8	state agencies when mental health is, is the issue.
9	So that DFCS, for example, and DCH, they
10	cannot work alone without working with BHDD if the
11	child has some mental health or behavioral needs.
12	So the oversight means to encourage all
13	those state agencies to work together.
14	Q Does that include the Department of
15	Education?
16	A Yes.
17	Q I want to just ask, if in preparation for
18	today's deposition, if you reviewed any transcripts
19	of prior depositions in this case?
20	A No.

- Q So just a few final questions about document collection.
- Did you receive a litigation hold notice in connection with this case?
 - A I received a subpoena.



1	Q	Do you recall at any point receiving
2	what's ca	lled a litigation hold notice?
3	A	No. I'm not sure what that is.
4	Q	Were you ever asked to collect documents
5	as part o	f the State's effort to respond to our
6	discovery	requests?
7	A	For today?
8	Q	In general, over the last we filed this
9	lawsuit i	n 2016.
10	A	Actually, I don't remember.
11	Q	Okay.
12	A	I don't remember.
13	Q	Have you collected have you personally
14	collected	any documents in connection with the
15	State's e	ffort to respond to our to the
16	Departmen	t of Justice's discovery requests?
17	A	No.
18	Q	Can I ask you one last thing?
19		MS. LILL: I'm going to hand the court
20	repo	rter what I'd like to have entered as
21	Plai:	ntiff's Exhibit 113.
22		(WHEREUPON, Plaintiff's Exhibit-113 was
23	mar	ked for identification.)
24	BY MS. LI	LL:
25	Q	This was a document that was produced to



1	us. It's labeled GA000 sorry. GA00007169.
2	And Dr. McGiboney, this is an email
3	exchange between you and Talley Wells on August of
4	2020. The subject is "Re: "Greetings from North
5	Carolina and a Favor."
6	And your email to Mr. Wells on August
7	25th, 2020, which is on the second page, you begin
8	that email by saying: "Great to hear from you,
9	Talley."
10	Do you see that response?
11	A Yes.
12	Q Below, in the next paragraph, it says: "I
13	need to let you know that I was recently blindsided
14	at the Georgia Department of Education. They took
15	mental health, school climate/PBIS, school safety,
16	student discipline, and policy work away from me,
17	which left me working with only public health. It
18	was a devastating blow to me and totally unexpected.
19	I'm trying to fight off despondency. I guess they
20	don't want employees to have opinions and ask
21	questions and make suggestions."
22	You say: "I purposely included Dante in
23	this email so he will know what is going on, because
24	I'm sure he is not aware of the internal picture and
25	I don't want him to think I've lost interest in



1	children's	mental health or school climate."
2	I	Oo you recognize this email?
3	A 7	res.
4	Q 7	You say "they took mental health, school
5	climate/PB1	IS, school safety, student discipline, and
6	policy work	away from me."
7	V	Who took those areas away from you?
8	A	don't want to answer that question.
9	Q I	Or. McGiboney, you're under oath and I
10	have to as	you to answer the question.
11	A 7	The chief of staff.
12	Q A	And that would be?
13	A N	Mr. Jones.
14	Q V	What did it mean for Matt Jones to take
15	these areas	s away from you? Did they reassign them
16	to someone	else?
17	N	MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
18	A]	I don't know.
19	Q I	Did they bar you from working on them all
20	together?	
21	A N	My goal was I was shifted to work
22	exclusively	with public health. This was during the
23	COVID.	
24	Q I	Oid Mr. Jones allow you to work on mental
25	health and	these other issue areas but take away



1	decision-making authority?
2	A No. My job was public health.
3	Q How did you learn that these areas were
4	taken away from you?
5	A An email that was sent to DOE employees.
6	Q Which DOE employees?
7	A Everyone, I suppose.
8	Q Do you recall?
9	A It went all DOE. To all DOE.
10	Q And did the email what did the email
11	say specifically?
12	A That some of these it didn't list all
13	of these here but it listed like PBIS and those that
14	would be shifted over to whatever department it was.
15	Teaching and learning, I think. I don't recall it
16	mentioning mental health.
17	Q Do you recall who wrote that email?
18	A Matt Jones.
19	Q And did you did Matt Jones provide you
20	with any rationale for taking these areas away from
21	you?
22	A He called me one day and said public
23	health has requested that you work with them because
24	of the pandemic and they have great respect for you
25	and they want you to work with public health, to



1	which I replied, well, that's good, I'm working with
2	them now.
3	He never mentioned anything about all
4	those being taken away until I saw the email that
5	went to everyone. He never mentioned that to me.
6	Q What was your response to Matt Jones when
7	you learned that these
8	A He did not return my phone calls, nor did
9	the superintendent.
10	Q So you attempted to contact him by
11	phone to
12	A yes.
13	Q discuss this?
14	And he did not respond to any of your
15	calls?
16	A Left messages for both of them and neither
17	one of them responded.
18	Q You say in this document I guess you don't
19	"I guess they don't want employees to have
20	opinions and ask questions and make suggestions."
21	Did someone tell you this?
22	A That was my opinion.
23	Q Do you believe that your asking questions,
24	making suggestions, and having opinions about school
25	mental health and school climate issues got these



1	subjects taken away from you?
2	A I don't know.
3	MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
4	A I don't know.
5	Q What is your opinion you said when I
6	said to you, I quoted, "I guess they don't want
7	employees to have opinions and ask questions and
8	make suggestions," did someone tell you this, and
9	you said that's my opinion. And what is your
10	opinion based off of?
11	A There was no rationale for taking all of
12	those away from me. We were making progress in all
13	those areas.
14	That was my opinion.
15	Q Why do you think they took these issue
16	areas away from you?
17	A I don't know. There was never any
18	complaints about it. In fact, it was always
19	accolades about the work that was being done. So
20	why, I don't know.
21	Q Do you have an opinion?
22	A I don't know.
23	Q What were the questions, opinions and
24	suggestions that you refer to in this email?
25	A How to improve all those programs. And if



1	I had an opinion about something, I expressed my
2	opinion.
3	Q And did you feel you said: "I guess
4	they don't want employees to have opinions and ask
5	questions and make suggestions."
6	Did you feel that your questions and
7	opinions and suggestions on mental health were
8	unwelcomed?
9	A I can't answer that because I don't know
10	why they made that decision.
11	Q You reference in relation to Dante wanting
12	him to know the internal picture.
13	What is the internal picture that you're
14	not sure he's aware of?
15	A That all those elements that including
16	the Apex program and mental health, was no longer
17	working with me.
18	Q Did you discuss these areas being taken
19	away from you with other colleagues at the
20	Department of Education?
21	A Not at that time.
22	Q And subsequently, did you discuss this?
23	A Well, people wanted to know what happened.
24	We had a we had a statewide network, school

districts, CSBs, parent support groups. We had a



whole network and all of a sudden I'm not part of
it, and people called left and right and texted
messages and personal email messages wanting to know
did I retire, did I leave, did I get a better job
offer. They just wanted to know what happened to
me.

- Q And when you say network, did you mean a network of folks interested in mental health?
- A That. Interested in mental health, interested in school climate, interested in all those things listed there.
- Q Who -- after you -- these areas were taken away from you, who was overseeing these areas?
 - A I don't know.
- 15 Q You don't know?
 - A As I recall, the email mentioned -- some of them but I don't recall what it was. PBIS, as I mentioned earlier, was going to go to teaching and learning.
 - I think mental -- I can't remember if mental health was even mentioned, but some of that was supposed to go to a new group called Whole Child.
- So it was divided up into -- and sent to other people.



1	Q So if issue areas that pertain to school
2	mental health and school climate are divided up and
3	overseen by different people, does that inhibit the
4	effective provision of mental health and behavioral
5	services?
6	MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
7	A From the DOE's perspective?
8	Q Yes.
9	A I don't know.
10	Q What would be your opinion about dividing
11	up issue areas like that?
12	A I don't know how to answer that.
13	Q Well, you were the deputy superintendent
14	of the Department of
15	A Right.
16	Q Education. Would that be an advisable
17	way?
18	MR. BEDARD: Object to form.
19	I think it misstates his responsibilities,
20	but you can answer.
21	A The way it was set up was working.
22	Q Why did you leave the Georgia Department
23	of Education?
24	A Because I I had put my heart and sole
25	into all that and losing it was, was difficult.



1	So the CEO of Sharecare and some others,
2	when they heard that I was leaving the DOE, because
3	I gave basically a two-week notice when I was
4	leaving DOE, and I started getting inquiries of
5	whether I'd like to come and work for them, and the
6	CEO of Sharecare took it upon himself to contact me
7	personally, and he said that some of the work I was
8	doing, like with the Behavioral Health Reform
9	Commission, that subcommittee, and my work with the
10	Council on Alcohol and Drugs, I worked with JDAI,
11	that could continue, he said.
12	He wanted me to come work for them and
13	that work he would be glad for that work for
14	me to continue to work with those entities that were
15	serving children.
16	Q At the time you left the Georgia
17	Department of Education, did you have concerns about
18	the State Government's commitment to student mental
19	health?
20	A To what?
21	Q To student mental health.
22	A Everybody can be replaced. I don't mean
23	to imply I could not be replaced.
24	So it just depends on what their goals
25	were.



1	Q But did you have concerns about the
2	State's commitment to student mental health?
3	A That's why the that's one of the
4	reasons, in my opinion, and is personally why the
5	work of the Behavioral Health Reform Commission and
6	the Mental Health Parity Act was so important.
7	Q Because you did have concerns?
8	A I had concerns about children's mental
9	health.
10	Q Are you familiar, shy of the Parity Act,
11	of the Georgia government's efforts to ensure access
12	to school-based behavioral health?
13	MR. BEDARD: I'm sorry. I didn't quite
14	understand what that question was. If you can
15	read it back or if you can repeat it.
16	MS. LILL: Sure.
17	BY MS. LILL:
18	Q So Dr. McGiboney had said I had concerns
19	about children's mental health in response to my
20	last question. And I'd like to know, with as much
21	specificity as you can provide, what those concerns
22	were at the time that you left the Department of
23	Education?
24	A The ongoing concern about students having

access to mental health services, whether it was in



1	the community or in the school.
2	Georgia ranks 48 in the nation according
3	to the Georgia Mental Health to the Mental Health
4	America 2022 report. 48 in the nation.
5	Q In what regard?
6	A Mental health access.
7	Q And did you have concerns about the State
8	leadership's oversight of school mental health
9	initiatives?
10	A I've always had that concern. I'm going
11	to have that concern until we do something more
12	about it.
13	Q Did the concern grow when you when
14	those areas were taken away from you?
15	A No. The concern is still going to be
16	there until we have more access for children.
17	MS. LILL: Dr. McGiboney, I think those
18	are all of the questions I have for you today.
19	But I just want to note that I think it's
20	very clear to all of us in reviewing the
21	documents that were provided from your files
22	that you have a sincere commitment to mental
23	health services.
24	I thank you for that.
25	THE WITNESS: Thank you.



```
MR. BEDARD: If we can take 10 -- what
 1
 2
     time is it? We can take till maybe 6 o'clock,
 3
     and just let me look over my notes and see if
     I've got any questions.
 4
                     Yeah.
 5
          MS. LILL:
 6
          THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Off the record at 5:51
 7
     p.m.
 8
          (A recess was taken.)
 9
          THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We're back on the
10
     record at 6:07 p.m.
11
          MR. BEDARD: No questions from us.
12
          Dr. McGiboney, I really appreciate your
13
     time. Thank for taking the time out of your
14
     day to come and testify. Appreciate it.
15
                     Thank you.
          MS. LILL:
16
          THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We're off the record at
17
     6:07 p.m.
18
          (Whereupon, the deposition concluded at
19
     6:07 p.m.)
20
21
22
23
24
25
```



GARRY MCGIBONEY UNITED STATES vs STATE OF GEORGIA

June 08, 2022 249

1	CERTIFICATE
2	
3	STATE OF GEORGIA:
4	FULTON COUNTY:
5	
6	I hereby certify that the foregoing
7	transcript of GARRY McGIBONEY was taken down, as
8	stated in the caption, and the questions and answers
9	thereto were reduced by stenographic means under my
10	direction;
11	That the foregoing Pages 1 through
12	248 represent a true and correct transcript of
13	the evidence given upon said hearing;
14	And I further certify that I am not of kin
15	or counsel to the parties in this case; am not in
16	the regular employ of counsel for any of said
17	parties; nor am I in anywise interested in the
18	result of said case.
19	
20	IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto
21	subscribed my name this 16th day of June, 2022.
22	Warle L. Robins
23	
24	Wanda L. Robinson, CRR, CCR No. B-1973 My Commission Expires 10/11/2023
25	my Commission Expires 10/11/2023



1	DISCLOSURE
2	STATE OF GEORGIA) VIDEOTAPE DEPOSITION OF FULTON COUNTY) GARRY McGIBONEY - 6/08/22 Pursuant to Article 10.B of the Rules and
4	Regulations of the Board of Court Reporting
5	of the Judicial Council of Georgia, I make the
6	following disclosure:
7	I am a Georgia certified court reporter.
8	I am here as a representative of Esquire Deposition
9	Solutions, LLC, and Esquire Deposition Solutions,
10	LLC was contacted by the offices of U.S. Attorney's
11	Office to provide court reporter services for this
12	deposition. Esquire Deposition Solutions, LLC will
13	not be taking this deposition under any contract
14	that is prohibited by O.C.G.A. 9-11-28 (c).
15	Esquire Deposition Solutions, LLC has no
16	contract/agreement to provide court reporter
17	services with any party to the case, or any counsel
18	in the case, or any reporter or reporting agency
19	from whom a referral might have been made to cover
20	this deposition.
21	Esquire Deposition Solutions, LLC will
22	charge the usual and customary rates to all parties
23	in the case, and a financial discount will not be

24



given to any party to this litigation.

GARRY MCGIBONEY UNITED STATES vs STATE OF GEORGIA

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1	ERRATA SHEET FOR THE TRANSCRIPT OF:
2	Deponent Name: GARRY McGIBONEY
3	Case Caption: United States of America vs. State of Georgia
4	
5	Case No. : 1:16-cv-03088-ELR
6	I do hereby certify that I have read all questions propounded to me and all answers given by
7	me on the 8th day of June 2022, taken before Wanda L. Robinson, and that:
8	I. Robinson, and chae.
9	1) There are no changes noted.
10	2) The following changes are noted:
11	Pursuant to state rules of Civil Procedure and/or the Official Code of Georgia Annotated
12	9-11-30(e), both of which read in part: Any changes
13	in form or substance which you desire to make shall be entered upon the deposition with a statement of
14	the reason given for making them. Accordingly, to assist you in effecting
15	corrections, please use the form below:
16	CORRECTIONS:
17	
18	Page Line Change Reason For Change
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	



GARRY MCGIBONEY UNITED STATES vs STATE OF GEORGIA

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CERTIFICATE OF DEPONENT
I hereby certify that I have read and examined
the foregoing transcript, and the same is a true and
accurate record of the testimony given by me. Any
additions or corrections that I feel are necessary,
I will attach on a separate sheet of paper to the
original transcript.
Signature of Deponent
I hereby certify that the individual
representing himself/herself to be the above-named
individual, appeared before me this day of
, 2022, and executed the above
certificate in my presence.
NOTARY PUBLIC
NOTARY PUBLIC
NOTARY PUBLIC MY COMMISSION EXPIRES:

